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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY MODERN PEKING OPERA

The Army and the People Are the Foundation of Victory

- a eulogy on "Fighting on the Plains," a revolutionary modern Peking opera

by

Yung Cheng (勇征) of a certain unit under the PLA Shenyang Units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 17, 1973)

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the course of long and cruel war, guerrilla warfare will demonstrate its immense power; it is indeed no ordinary undertaking." In "Fighting on the Plains," a revolutionary modern Peking opera, through the description of the heroic feats of a guerrilla team sent by our Army at the stage of stalemate during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression to maintain close ties with the masses in the enemy's rear, carry out guerrilla warfare on the plains and pin down and hit at the Japanese aggressors, a success is made in molding the heroic image of Chao Yung-kang, our Army's basic-level commander who engages himself in guerrilla warfare which is no ordinary undertaking, thereby putting in a prominent position the main theme "The army and the people are the foundation of victory," and singing warm praises of Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of people's war.

Who are the makers of history? Who were the mainstay of the arduous War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression which lasted for eight years? Could the Chinese people, using simple weapons--rifles, native guns, swords and spears, defeat the Japanese imperialism which was armed to the teeth with such modern weapons as airplanes and tanks? There are two diametrically different answers to these questions.

Proceeding from their extremely reactionary, idealist stand, swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i completely obliterated the great historical role played by the masses of the people. They regarded Japanese imperialism as a sacred object but the broad masses of the soldiers and the people who fought under the Party's leadership against Japanese aggression as rubbish; they put blind faith in the Kuomintang "government army" which was well equipped but corrupt and incapable, in a vain attempt to yield to the Kuomintang the rights of leadership over the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.

On the contrary, the great leader Chairman Mao consistently attaches importance to the great historical role played by the masses of the people and respects their revolutionary initiative. He points out incisively: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." "The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." "The army and the people are the foundation of victory."

In line with Chairman Mao's teachings, and proceeding from the historical-materialist viewpoint, "Fighting on the Plains," a revolutionary modern Peking opera, warmly eulogizes the guerrilla warfare launched by the army and the people under our Party's leadership against the Japanese aggression. It serves as a forceful criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Chao Yung-kang and the guerrilla team led by him under the 8th Route Army understand deeply: The masses of the people are the makers of history. The revolutionary war is a war of the masses. Only by relying on the masses will it be possible to launch a war, and only by mobilizing the masses will it be possible to launch a war. "There are no high mountains on the plains serving as a protective barrier, but the people form the indestructible wall of bronze." Therefore, coming to the plain, they not only fight battles but also warmly help the masses carry out production and dig tunnels, actively make propaganda among the masses and organize the masses. At all times and wherever they may be, they respect and take good care of the masses of the people.

In "Fighting on the Plains," rich colors and captivating touches are employed to give a vivid description to the militant friendship between the soldiers and the people at the enemy's rear who help each other through thick and thin during the difficult years of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. In the Act "Deep Affection between Fish and Water," Chao Yung-kang and the guerrilla fighters brave the rain and come to the door of Granny Chang in a pitch-dark night. They yearn to see the kinsmen whom they have missed so very much. But, they also are afraid of giving trouble to this revolutionary old woman who has worked arduously through day and night to support the frontline. Thereupon, despite the cold and their fatigue, they quietly go into the shack and sleep on the hay stacks. This is a minor episode, but it has specially profound meaning. Like the deeds of the fighters in the Laohsi Battlefield who did not take the apples which belonged to the people--and these deeds were praised by Chairman Mao--this fully demonstrates the lofty character of the people's army whose members cherish boundless warm love for the masses of the people and always keep in mind the safety and well-being of the people. They are really fighters of the people's army.

Only the genuine army of the proletariat regards the people as the motive force in the making of world history and as the "indestructible bastion of iron"; and only the genuine army of the proletariat can win wholehearted backing and warm-hearted support from the masses of the people. The masses of Changchuang village take the guerrilla team of the 8th Route Army as their "mastermind" and as the bosom friend of the laboring people. They not only take very good care of the soldiers of the people's army in daily life, but also actively cooperate with them in action in the course of battle: The gunshot reminds Granny Chang of Chao Yung-kang and others who are bravely fighting on the plains; Hsiao-ying, for the purpose of sending dry rations to the guerrilla team, goes from one corner to another on the plains despite the winds and rains. "The soldiers are closely linked with the people as the fingers are with the heart." Through the active support given by Granny Chang's family to the frontline, this play gives an elaborate description to the depth of the relations between the soldiers and the people who are closely linked together as the fingers are linked with the heart. Through the description of how the old poor peasants spare earthen beds and prepare noodle for Chao Yung-kang and others and how Sister Liu sends shoes to them, the play reveals the breadth of the relations between the soldiers and the people who are linked together as blood is with flesh. The profound affection between Chao Yung-kang and the masses on the plains is founded on their common destiny and their common struggle. Granny Chang says to Chao Yung-kang: "When Hsiao-ying's father was alive, he and your father went to work in the same coal pit, shared the same piece of cake and slept under the same threadbare quilt. Now that we are fighting the Japanese bandits, we should all the more be bosom friends and help each other!" These plain words vividly reveal the historical roots and the class foundation of the relations between the army and the people.

In Act V, the relations between the army and the people is again put to a test between life and death. The Japanese bandits, brandishing their swords, try to extort information on Chao Yung-kang's whereabouts. Granny Chang upprighteously and sternly rebukes the enemy. She answers heroically: "Burning, killing and looting cannot scatter the affection between fish and water." At the juncture when the villagers are besieged and are about to suffer losses, Chao Yung-kang and his comrades-in-arms fight back to Changchuang village in time, driving away the wolves and protecting the villagers. This pushes the relations between the army and the people to a new high. Whether in crossing the barricade line or in tactfully taking the gun turret and demolishing the enemy's ammunition, Chao Yung-kang always wins strong cooperation from the masses of Changchuang village.

Only these people can constitute the "indestructible bastion of iron." For this reason, a small detachment of the 8th Route Army remains in the enemy's rear and yet it can go to and fro freely as a fish in water; although they are few in number, they can defeat the enemies who outnumber them and use their weak force to defeat the strong enemy force. Whereas, standing in opposition to the masses of the people and armed to the teeth, the Kameda battalion turns round and round like a deaf and blind man, gets dizzy and can hardly move an inch.

The guerrilla team led by Chao Yung-kang has the force of only one platoon and, in addition, has only millet plus rifles. How can it defeat a well-armed battalion of the Japanese bandits and become the "Divine 8th Route"

whose prestige prevails throughout the plains? Where does such "divinity" come from? In the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare, the broad revolutionary masses have created the tunnel warfare, land-mine warfare and sparrow warfare for smashing the enemy forces into smithereens. Where do their inexhaustible wisdom and strength come from? In the last analysis, they rely on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the complete set of strategy and tactics charted by Chairman Mao himself.

Under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's "On Protracted War," the broad masses of the anti-Japanese soldiers and people saw, through the enemy's seemingly powerful appearance, its inevitable destiny of destruction; through the current environments of the intricate and complicated struggles, they saw the bright prospects of a sure victory in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. Therefore, even though the enemy adopted the extremely barbarous policy of "burning all, killing all and looting all," yet the broad masses of the anti-Japanese soldiers and people fought bravely and unswervingly, dared to struggle and to win, and were fully confident in the sure victory that lies ahead of their fight against aggression.

Chao Yung-kang, whose courage soars to the skies, breaks into the dens of dragons and tigers several times, taking the gun turret, setting fire on the enemy's granary and demolishing the enemy's ammunition, thereby showing the dauntless heroism of a fighter of the 8th Route Army. Under the Japanese bandit's threat to "burn him alive," Li Sheng stands aloft above a large fire, putting on a righteous, awe-inspiring look, demonstrating the Chinese people's spirit of never yielding in struggle. In the face the muzzle of a gun leveled at her by traitor Sun Shou-ts'ai, Granny Chang shows not the slightest fear but pays him off with a loud box on his ear; in the face of the Japanese bandit Kameda who hypocritically and deceitfully talks about "kingly way and land of happiness," she has the courage to speak righteously and sternly and refutes him unsparingly.... Armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the anti-Japanese soldiers and people stand upright and dare to struggle, building an indestructible bastion of iron, which cannot be broken through by any force. The aggressors cannot break through it, but it will defeat the aggressors.

The whole set of the strategy and tactics charted by Chairman Mao himself guides the anti-Japanese soldiers and people to win one victory after another. In the situation when the enemy troops greatly outnumber ours, Chao Yung-kang does not practice the "ideology of roving rebel bands" by discarding the masses and the base areas and roving about like driftwood, nor does he practice the so-called "short raids" by swaggeringly engaging the enemy troops in a direct contest of strength with no regard for the objective conditions. Instead, he puts his footing on the basis of mass guerrilla warfare.

Chairman Mao points out: At the stage of stalemate in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, "our form of fighting will be primarily guerrilla warfare" and "guerrilla warfare generally expresses its offensive by the form of surprise attack." The characteristics of this kind of surprise attack are primarily to take action secretly and swiftly, to attack the enemy beyond his expectation and to settle the fight very quickly. Obeying Chairman Mao's teachings, Chao Yung-kang fully displays these characteristics--the flexibility and ingenuity of guerrilla warfare. He and others sometimes disguise themselves

as "carters," appear suddenly in the enemy's central gun turret and swiftly take the enemy's vantage ground in one thrust; they sometimes disguise themselves as "cart drivers" "put on wings and catch up with the train" and fly into the train station to demolish the enemy's vital point--ammunition, in an action as quick as lightning. This guerrilla team comes and goes swiftly, makes a sound in the east but hits the enemy at the west and attacks by unpredictable tactics. The Japanese bandit Kameda is so harassed that he suspects every tree to be a soldier, cannot sit or sleep in peace, and feels as if he has fallen into a bog.

The war educates the people, and the people win the war. In their practice of fighting against Japanese aggression, the soldiers and the people display their inexhaustible creative power. They dig deep holes and build tunnels--which are one of the great creations achieved by the revolutionary soldiers and people in their guerrilla warfare against the Japanese aggression. As the story unfolds, this line of tunnel digging ingeniously threads through the whole play. In Act I, they are "digging a tunnel." By Act II, this tunnel has "reached the bridge" and, by Act VIII, it has "extended into the sorghum fields." Eventually, in Act X, the militiamen and the masses made use of this tunnel, and with rifles, hoes and spears in hand, they appear suddenly to kill or wound the enemy troops. The heroic fighters of the guerrilla team jump out from holes in walls and bullets of hatred are shot from the wells. The immense power of tunnel warfare overwhelms the enemies and makes them cry and scream.

Described in the play, Chao Yung-kang and the guerrilla team under his leadership are a typical portrayal of the mental outlook of the whole 8th Route Army at the time, and Changchuang village is a miniature of thousands and thousands of the anti-Japanese "fortress villages." It is precisely the "soldiers" like Chao Yung-kang and his platoon and the "people" like Granny Chang and the masses of Changchuang village that converge to form a mighty anti-Japanese current flowing with the momentum of an avalanche, smash the "encirclement by iron walls" laid by the Japanese bandits, shatter the reckless ambition of the Japanese imperialism to "conquer China and conquer Asia," and compose the thundering triumphant chorus of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.

From the night scene in early autumn in the Act "Coming Down from the Mountains in Starry Night" to the day scene where the clouds of war hang low in the Act "Wiping Out the Enemy on the Plain," "Fighting on the Plains" artistically gives this outline: At the stage of stalemate in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, because the broad masses of the anti-Japanese soldiers and people perseveringly uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they materialize the historical change from being passive to being active, from being inferior to being superior in strength, and from being in the dark to being in the light. Finally, the play concludes with the firing of a volley of bullets by the anti-Japanese soldiers and people led by Chao Yung-kang to kill Kameda who resists stubbornly until death. This meaningful conclusion solemnly declares: Any imperialists and social-imperialists will invariably come to their end like Kameda, should they be so audacious as to launch a war of aggression on China!

* * *

PUBLICATIONS FOR RURAL AREAS

Let Revolutionary Books Better Occupy the Rural Ideological and Cultural Front

by

Chung Tien (钟电)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 16, 1973)

Chairman Mao teaches, "If socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will." Revolutionary books are "powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people, and for attacking and destroying the enemy" and tools for the class struggle in the ideological sphere. At present, the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment are developing in depth, and various types of revolutionary books are urgently required by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, educated young people and revolutionary cadres. Because of this, the energetic strengthening of work for distribution of revolutionary book in the countryside is essential for occupying the rural ideological and cultural front, giving impetus to the development of socialist revolution and construction and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Following the deep-going development of the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the broad masses of people in the countryside, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," are enthusiastically studying works by Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. The book distribution personnel active in the countryside, must give priority to the publicity and distribution of works by Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao so as to meet the demands of the broad masses of revolutionary people for study. Books published in coordination with the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture as well as for the propagation of cultural, scientific and technological knowledge must also be purposefully distributed in a planned manner. In short, distribution work must be properly arranged in line with the need of the political tasks of the Party.

Under the impetus provided by the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, numerous advanced models have appeared in rural book distribution work everywhere. They unswervingly implement the policy of serving proletarian politics, serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and serving socialism, fight round the year on the book distribution front in the countryside, and brave the strong sun in hot summer or the wind and snow in cold winter, to bring spiritual food to the broad countryside, mountain and pastoral regions, islands, and other outlying areas. At times, for the sake of coordinating with the political task and central work of the Party, or for the sake of supplying an urgently required volume, they would travel specially over scores of li over mountains and rivers to make delivery to the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants, thereby manifesting the admirable quality and revolutionary practice of serving the people wholeheartedly.

With the demand for revolutionary books by the broad masses of people increasing daily, in order to fulfill the task of occupying the rural ideological and cultural front, it is necessary to strengthen planned distribution and pay attention to actual results. In recent years, many production brigades in the countryside have operated rural libraries under the leadership and with the support of local Party organizations. Such libraries are important positions for organizing the broad masses of revolutionary people in the countryside to read and study more properly, conducting socialist education, invigorating cultural life and striking blows at the use of bad books by the class enemy to corrupt the young people.

Particularly, more and more educated young people are currently being sent to the mountain and countryside each day. Tempered in the three great revolutionary movements in the vast countryside, they have become a newborn shock force of the rural socialist revolution and construction. They are full of vitality and are most eager to learn, and there is an extremely urgent need for books in various fields. Because of this, rural book distribution workers definitely "must show concern for the youth and show concern for the younger generation," lend enthusiastic support to rural libraries and give priority to satisfying their need, so as to make books play an even greater role. In the aspect of planned distribution, numerous experiences have already been accumulated everywhere. The various means employed by many book distribution departments to satisfy as much as possible the demands of the masses for books are deeply welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. Experience in the field of book distribution should be properly summed up and popularized.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Practice has proved that wherever work for the distribution of books in rural area is demanded and implemented as a revolutionary fighting task for occupying the ideological and cultural front, such work would be full of vigor and pronounced results would be scored. It is hoped that the broad masses of rural book distribution workers would persist in placing proletarian politics in command and implementing the mass line, and actively contribute their efforts toward making revolutionary books occupy more properly the rural ideological and cultural front.

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STUDY OF MARXISM IN PLA

Party Committee Members of A Certain Division of the Peking PLA Units Score Good Results Through Repeatedly and Diligently Applying Themselves in the Study of Works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's Works and With Consistent and Untiring Efforts

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 15, 1973)

(NCNA July 14, 1973) In close conjunction with the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the Party committee members of a certain division of the Peking PLA Units, by repeatedly and diligently applying themselves in the study of books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and continuously deepening their understanding of the fundamental Marxist viewpoints, have effectively raised their theoretical level and awareness of the struggle in line.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the members of the Party committee of this division have persisted in serious reading and study. The majority of the comrades have gone through the "Communist Manifesto," "Civil War in France," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution" and certain chapters in "Anti-Dühring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," and strengthened their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism. In a situation marked by the continuous deep-going development of the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the division Party committee analyzed the conditions of reading and study. It discovered that although some Party committee members had gone through a few books and acquired an initial understanding of some fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles, they still had no thorough understanding of many theoretical problems, and some of them even lacked a genuine understanding. For the sake of gaining depth in reading and study, Party deputy political commissar Ku Hsiang-kuo, a standing committee member of the Party committee, recounted his own understanding about repeated reading. This gave other members of the Party committee some enlightenment. It was unanimously held that the few books that had been read must be studied again and again in a planned manner before the results of the preceding stage of reading could be consolidated and developed.

In the process of repeatedly studying a number of works by Marx and Chairman Mao as prescribed by the Central Committee, the Party committee of this division led everyone to lay a firm hold on the focal points of Marxist and Leninist polemic and concentrate for study the relevant arguments in the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, so as to deepen the understanding of the fundamental Marxist viewpoints.

When reviewing "The State and Revolution," Party committee secretary and political commissar Kuo So of the division, on the basis of repeated reading, first separated Lenin's brilliant arguments from the reactionary fallacies of Bernstein and Kautsky and then grasped with concentrated energy the focal points of the polemic. He associated Lenin's arguments on class struggle and proletarian dictatorship with Chairman Mao's theory on continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship for study, and linked together the reactionary

fallacies of Bernstein, Kautsky and other old revisionists and those of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers for criticism. Very satisfactory results were achieved.

The Party committee members of this division came to understand from practice that the re-study of several books already read in no way meant a simple repetition, but called for continued exertion of efforts and repeated pondering. When re-studying the "Critique of the Gotha Program," Party committee member and deputy chief of staff Wang Kang-lin not only assiduously studied the fundamental viewpoints therein in light of the history of the international communist movement but also diligently studied the revolutionary teacher's strong proletarian stand in opposing unprincipled compromise with the opportunist line. On this basis, he again linked the realities of the campaign for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work with the repeated study of the three fundamental principles put forward by Chairman Mao: "Practice Marxism and not revisionism, unite and don't split, be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire." He came further to understand that only by persisting in the proletarian principle of Party spirit and fostering a style of being open and aboveboard can we consciously resist interference from the opportunist line and lead the army unit to forge ahead firmly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Through studying in this way, Wang Kang-lin more consciously strengthened training in Party spirit and paid attention to upholding the interests of the Party and the people in every way.

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Party Committee of a Certain Unit of the Shenyang PLA Units Continuously Runs Reading Class To Help Cadres At and Above the Regiment Level Study More and Study Better

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 15, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, July 14, 1973) Following the deep-going development of the great criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, there has been an ever stronger tendency for the leading cadres at and above the regiment level to read and study in a certain unit of the PLA Shenyang Units. From January last year to date, the Party committee of this unit has continuously operated a Marxist-Leninist works reading class for ten terms. Except for those persisting in on-the-job studies, all the leading cadres of the regiment had studied at the reading class twice or thrice on a rotational basis. Many comrades said that since their participation in the revolution they had never read so many books on Marxist theory, acquired so deep an understanding and reaped so big a harvest as they did in the past few years.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, under the inspiration of Chairman Mao's great call, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the cadres at and above the regiment level of this unit rapidly whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for diligently applying themselves in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They urgently demanded the Party committee to adopt effective measures for helping them study more and study better. In keeping with the demand of the broad masses of cadres, after due study, the Party committee of the unit quickly set up a Marxist-Leninist works reading class for cadres at and above the regiment level. The reading class adopted the method of giving short-term training by rotation. In line with the urgency and importance of work, cadres were transferred in separate groups over different periods to take up studies in a planned manner. The Party committee of the unit sent one or two leading members to participate in each term of the reading class. These leading members gave concrete leadership, guidance and assistance in study and joined others in reading and in conducting discussion and criticism. The reading class adopted the method of devoting several consecutive terms to one book, so that all the cadres at and above the regiment level could study it by turns. Meanwhile, this helped the Party committee acquire experiences and improve the teaching method continuously. In the first half of last year, the reading class devoted four successive terms to the study of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," thus enabling all leading cadres of the regiments of the whole unit to go through it once. At first, due to lack of experience, tutors gave too much time to lecturing. This interfered with individual efforts in private-study and pondering. Later, through summing up experiences and paying attention to the correct handling of the relations between private-study and tutorship, the enthusiasm of all was fully aroused, and the reading class was run better and better.

The Marxist-Leninist works reading class of this unit persists in the close integration of reading with criticism of revisionism. The contents of study and the main points of study in each term of the reading class are determined in accordance with the need of the actual struggle. The criticism of the essence of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' revisionist line is allowed to

permeate the whole of the reading class. When guiding and assisting the study of each chapter and paragraph in Marxist-Leninist works, the tutors not only clearly pointed out the fundamental ideas contained therein but also pinpointed one or two representative "targets" of the various distortions by the new and old revisionists about these fundamental ideas. Everyone was led to lay hold of the key points and to facilitate concentrated criticism. When conducting private-study or group discussion, attention was paid to comparing and analyzing the revolutionary teachers' writings and the various fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. The aim of combining study with criticism was achieved. Before the conclusion of each term of the reading class, a given period of time was concentrated on organizing everyone to apply the acquired Marxist-Leninist theory in further criticizing revisionism in a systematic and penetrating way.

Through persistence in holding study classes, this unit has combined properly the cadres' on-the-job private-study in ordinary times with their concentration of a period of time on study at the reading class. Study quality has shown continuous improvement. Eight members of the standing committee of the Party committee of a certain regiment went at different times to attend a study class. Every time someone returned from a reading class the members of the Party committee of the regiment asked him to recount on his understanding in study. One man's harvest was turned into the wealth of the "squad members." The cadres at and above the regiment level back from the reading class also personally ran a reading class for basic-level cadres, thereby giving impetus to reading and study in the whole unit.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Chinese Agricultural Colleges Use Results of Countryside Experience

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1973)

chinese agricultural colleges are helping sum up and popularize agro-technical experience, training commune technicians and carrying out scientific research in close connection with production, in line with chairman mao's teaching "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour". while integrating themselves with the peasants, the teachers are remoulding their world outlook and accumulating experience for the revolution in education.

the honan agricultural college has sent teachers specialized in seed breeding, plant protection, soil and fertilizer and other fields to help the wuliyang production brigade in shangchiu county with scientific farming since 1969. the teachers made a survey of the soil to work out the best crop balance, popularized good strains of seed, and helped sum up the commune members' experience. while taking part in physical labour, maize specialist professor wu shao-kuei and four other teachers discovered that a poor maize strain was being grown, and they selected a better strain which gave six tons per hectare the first year it was grown experimentally. the strain is now planted widely in the area.

the agricultural department of the shansi agricultural college has run nine short-term training classes this year in crop cultivation, wheat hybridization, agricultural machinery, insecticides and pest forecasting. well over 700 people were enrolled. the college has also trained 400 commune members as veterinarians this year. the southwest agricultural college in szechwan province has trained some 10,000 agro-technicians since the beginning of last year. the teachers tried to reform old teaching methods and modestly learned from the peasants while helping them sum up experience.

the shansi college has cultivated 14 early-ripening, high-yield winter wheat strains. these and 12 new soya-bean strains they developed are being popularized in the province. in conjunction with other units, the college has summed up and spread the technical experience of the tachai production brigade in achieving high maize yields on arid farmland. the southwest agricultural college last year completed 34 research items and is now working on another 51. most are related to current problems in production in szechwan province.

the teachers have enriched their teaching material with advanced agro-technique created by the masses and agro-technicians as well as their own research. teachers of the honan college decided to deal with leaf blight after their practical work showed how common the disease was. they have tackled methods of prevention and elimination which are included in the new teaching material.

FACTORY-OPERATED WORKERS' SCHOOLS

Tientsin Bus Factory Runs Down-to-Earth Workers' School

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 18, 1973)

a large number of skilled workers, including bus and truck drivers, have been turned out by the workers' school run by the tientsin no. 3 bus plant. this has promoted the development of the city's transport work.

the plant is mainly concerned with repairs, maintenance work and assembly. it set up the school in 1969 to raise the technical level of the workers. there are more than 600 workers going to the school either spare time or full time. those studying full time get full pay plus welfare benefits.

the plant has allocated 25 veteran workers, technicians and cadres to serve as full-time or part-time teachers. the worker-students have made many classroom aids out of discarded machine parts. and tientsin university has sent some of its outstanding teachers, including a professor, to help and has provided the school with various necessary teaching aids.

the plant stricks to the principle of running the school in a down-to-earth way. when a new technique was about to be adopted in the plant in truck lubrication, the school ran special classes to study the technique. when the plant had some problems in production, special courses were started in the school to help solve the problems.

the worker-students study technology theory systematically. the teachers bring motors, engines, caburetors and high pressure-pumps into the classroom and explain things by taking the machines apart and putting them together again. they also give demonstrations in the workshops of how to grasp technique, while the students watch and then take part in practice. in the driver-training class, after lecturing on the structure of buses and basic theory of

bus-driving and how to overcome various obstructions, the teachers created some obstructions on purpose and asked the students to remove them by applying what they had learned. the reaction among the students is positive. they say, "this way of teaching is good. we can understand what we are learning and apply it."

included in the school study programme is the study of chairman mao's works. the teachers and the students take to heart chairman mao's teachings on "read and study seriously."

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Cultural Life of a Central China Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 17, 1973)

brightly-lit study centres in villages of the mengkung production brigade, central china, bustle with activity in the evening as the peasants come to read newspapers and magazines, discuss current affairs or rehearse stage items.

mengkung in hunan province, where the poor and lower-middle peasants were illiterate twenty years ago, now has primary schools. there are middle schools in the commune, the brigade handprints a two-page "mass literature and art" bulletin, stages amateur dramatic and song and dance items composed by its own people, and sends paintings to the county art exhibitions.

the backbone of all this cultural activity is the brigade's 43-member propaganda group headed by cheng li-lien, deputy secretary of the party branch, who plays the fiddle in its orchestra. its members include young production team leaders, activists of the women's shock teams, pig breeders, school teachers and some sixth-grade pupils. between them they organize the study, the broadcasting work and wall newspapers in their villages.

interviewed by hsinhua, the propaganda group leader said, "we had no cultural life before liberation. we toiled like beasts of burden for the landlords all the year round, for the sake of sheer survival. everything is different now. we commune members share in state power. and every village in mengkung has food reserves. so our people want to tell, in music and drama,

the story of the struggles we've been through and the movements we are carrying out today."

a 120-day drought hit the brigade in 1972. led by the party committee, the people fought and reaped a grain harvest of six tons per hectare of land, two and half times the pre-liberation record. seventyone-year-old liao yu-feng recalled a dreadful drought four decades ago which drove one third of the village to go out begging.

after the successful struggle against the 1972 drought, the old man, a popular folk singer, with deep emotion composed a new song, which he named "under two skies". his family performed it for the whole village.

"golden bridge", a ballad written by the propaganda team, tells the history of the mengkung bridge -- a squeaking wooden plank before 1949, a stone crossing in the days of the cooperative movement, and now a steel and concrete bridge built during the cultural revolution when a new railway line was extended to the commune. the commune, the ballad concludes, is a golden bridge leading to collective progress and prosperity. an old peasant after listening to the ballad recited, commented: "it's all absolutely true exclamation"

socialist ideas and socialist attitudes are encouraged. for a long time the brigade had a stretch of 7 hectares of waste-land of low soil temperature, which it did not know how to use. then communist party member liu yu-jao, head of the no. 2 production team, led the peasants in taking measures to raise the soil temperature and plant early rice there. immediately their efforts and success were written up into a stirring ballad and performed to all the production teams. by now this piece of land gives two rice harvests a year, and has recorded 7.5 tons a hectare.

pig breeder wu yueh-fang is the heroine of a song-and-dance item popular in the brigade. it was written by her assistant, 17-year-old cheng yu-chen, who greatly admired her experience and selflessness. a recent high school graduate, the young girl is a member of the propaganda team and daughter of the brigade party secretary. she herself acts the part with a strong sense of pride in her job.

IRRIGATION

North China Region Uses Yellow River Water for Irrigation

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 18, 1973)

responding to chairman mao's call "work on the yellow river must be done well", people of the yuncheng administrative region in north china's shansi province have begun using yellow river water for irrigation on a large scale.

more than 90 pumping stations now bring irrigation to some 60,000 hectares of land along a 330-kilometre section of the river.

the yellow river flows through six counties and 42 people's communes in the region. in this vital section, the river rushes out of the ravines of the highland into the plain and several of its major tributaries pour into the river. the river bed suddenly widens from 100 metres to 10,000 metres. floodwater used to cause disastrous damage to people and cropland almost every year before liberation.

since liberation, the local people have built dykes and forest belts along the river with state aid, bringing floods largely under control. in lungmen village, at the point where the yellow river forces its way from the highland into the plain, firm dykes have successfully protected its more than 300 peasant households from flood though the river flow approached or even surpassed the pre-liberation peak level on many occasions in the last few years. the whole village was submerged during the 1941 flood.

more than 20 pumping stations now operate along a 75-kilometre section of the yellow river that flows through ten people's communes in juicheng county. all of them have been built during the great proletarian cultural revolution. these plus the projects still under construction can irrigate 30,000 hectares.

the number of yellow river irrigation projects built in the yuncheng region during the cultural revolution is treble the figure for the previous 17 years. aqueducts have been put up over ravines and tunnels driven through hills to divert water. pipes have been laid in many places to replace ditches for the purpose of saving farmland.

utilization of yellow river water is difficult because it has a heavy content of silt, the water level fluctuates greatly and the main river channel changes frequently. but the people in the yuncheng region have pooled their wisdom and effort to overcome such difficulties.

an electric pumping station that can irrigate 15,000 hectares of land has been built at a place where the river course is ten kilometres wide. the river channel has moved four kilometres westward since 1971. this causes shortage of water supply to the pumping station. so the workers of the station dug two diversion ditches, each 1,400 metres in length, on the dry river bed. when one ditch has been silted up and is to be dredged the other is put to use. in addition, 29 wells have been sunk along the diversion ditches for use when yellow river water is inadequate. all this ensures adequate water supply in all circumstances. the electric pumping station operated every day during the river's low water season last winter through this spring.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT

More Drainage and Irrigation Equipment for Chinese Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1973)

china's hopei, shantung, kiangsu and chekiang provinces have turned out large numbers of farm machines, implements, and machinery for farmland improvement and water conservancy.

production of well-sinking machines, diesel engines, pumps, cast iron tubes and rubber syphon pipes increased considerably in the first half of this year than in the same 1972 period in hopei province, north china. they have been installed in the 72,000 new wells sunk in the province since last winter.

east china's kiangsu province turned out 80 per cent of its yearly quota of drainage and irrigation equipment in the january-may period. big increases were recorded in the output of diesel engines, electric motors, wires and transformers compared with the corresponding period of last year.

shantung province in east china made 3.6 times as many tractors and 136 per cent as many small engines and motors in the first five months of this year as in the same 1972 period. the weifang motor plant designed and made a new type of diesel engine at low cost and sent the engines to rural areas in good time. workers from the plant also trained peasants to operate them at the production teams.

output of 19 major machinery products of chekiang province topped the semi-annual production plans. that of hand tractors, tractor-drawn implements and gear boxes for boats hit an all-time high.

workers in the machine-building plants in these provinces studied and carried out the party's general policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy. they made investigations in the countryside and revised their production plans according to the opinions of people's commune members. they decided to turn out more pumps and pipes to help fight drought or waterlogging in some places.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Chinese Provinces Fulfill Industrial Quotas Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1973)

the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work has helped three chinese provinces -- hunan, hupeh and fukien -- fulfil their industrial production quotas for the first half of this year ahead of schedule.

hunan province in central china topped its half-yearly plans for industry and transport. gross industrial output hit an all-time high, showing a 14 per cent increase over the same 1972 period. a considerable rise was registered for steel, iron, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, hand tractors and 56 other major items.

carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the hunan workers have speeded up industrial growth since the beginning of the cultural revolution. gross industrial output in 1972 was 2.4 times that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. output of steel rose 9.6-fold, iron 7.8-fold and rolled steel 2.6-fold in 1965-72. the increases for coal, chemical fertilizer and electric power ranged from three- to four-fold. outpyt of iron ore shot up 19.4-fold.

by learning from the workers of taching, national pace-setter in china's industry, a coal mine tunnelling brigade in the province set a new record of 434.56 metres in one-way-gallery-tunnelling last may.

since the beginning of this year, the hunan workers have made more than 10,000 technical innovations, including 1,300 major ones, to help boost production. with the support of the plant party committee, workers of the hengyang metallurgical machinery plant completed three automated production lines that quadrupled the production of small tractors.

hupeh province, also in central china, reports a 12.7 per cent increase in gross industrial output in the first six months of this year over the corresponding period of last year. the increases for steel, iron, rolled steel and caustic soda ranged from 5 to 23 per cent. hoists, crushers, ball mills, air compressors and pumps increased considerably compared with the same 1972 period. output of cotton cloth, cigarettes, sewing machines and other consumer goods topped the semi-annual state plans.

workers in the province have organized themselves into tens of thousands of groups to study politics, general knowledge and technology in their spare time. the 1,300 workers' study groups in the wuhan iron and steel company have concentrated on studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and criticizing the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this has raised the workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and stimulated their enthusiasm to speed up socialist construction. the company's output of pig iron, steel, rolled steel, steel plates, coke and sintered ore increased by 1.58 to 47.58 per cent in the first six months of this year compared with the same 1972 period. output of pig iron, rolled steel, and sintered ore exceeded 50 per cent of the annual plans.

the hupeh workers have earnestly adhered to the general policy for developing the national economy, that is, taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, and stepped up the production of insecticides, chemical fertilizer, diesel engines and tractors. the output of these products all topped state plans for the first half of this year, with an increase of 2.7 to 100 per cent over the same 1972 period.

many factories and mines in hupeh have technical innovation groups composed of workers, cadres and technicians. according to incomplete statistics, more than 5,300 innovations were made in the three industrial cities of wuhan, shashih and hsiangfan in january-june of this year. more than 60 per cent of the textile workers in hsiangfan took part in making technical innovations. as a result, the semi-annual textile production plan was fulfilled one month ahead of schedule.

leading cadres at various levels of industry and transport departments went down to the grassroots to make investigations

and helped improve production while working alongside the workers. the combined efforts of leading cadres, workers and technicians enabled the converters at the ocheng iron and steel plant to set a new record of 1,200 heats in a row without requiring repair. steel output in the first six months was 34.6 per cent above the same 1972 period.

a 15 per cent increase was registered in the gross industrial output of east china's fukien province in the first six months of this year over the same 1972 period. output of steel, pig iron, iron ore, coal, chemical fertilizer and pumps rose by a big margin.

the province's 1972 gross industrial output was 80 per cent more than that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

the fukien workers carried out many technical innovations to raise output, improve quality and lower the consumption of raw materials. workers of the fukien farm machinery plant made eight pieces of special equipment of their own devising that raise efficiency several fold. the plant turned out more than 1,500 hand tractors in the first six months, over 200 above the original plan.

TIBET

Medical and Health Work in Rural Areas of Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jul. 17, 1973)

every district in china's tibet autonomous region now has a clinic, every people's commune a first-aid station and every production brigade some barefoot doctors to serve peasants and herdsmen. this has been done in the light of chairman mao's national policy, in contrast to the days of feudalism when the labouring people of tibet had no medical treatment.

the communist party and people's government have paid special attention during the cultural revolution to carrying out chairman mao's teaching: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". in 1972 alone, they set up 238 clinics at the district level and 189 first-aid stations at the commune level. the number of barefoot doctors came to 4,085.

the tibet region and shigatse district in 1972 started medical schools, and lhasa, chamdo and nagchuka

ran medical training classes. urban medical workers helped train barefoot doctors during mobile tours in the countryside. the region also sent barefoot doctors to other provinces to study.

barefoot doctors have learned how to treat common, recurrent and chronic diseases and perform simple surgical operations. they make the rounds of the villages in snow-covered mountains and pastoral areas. the peasants and herdsmen welcome this service.

peasants in tuilungteching county are full of praise for two tibetan barefoot doctors whose prompt action saved the life of a peasant's baby by removing phlegm from his throat.

medical workers from the administrative region, city and county hospitals regularly go round the mountain hamlets and grazing grounds to bring treatment to the doorsteps of emancipated serfs.

medical teams from the people's hospital in the nagchuka area, which is 4,500 metres above sea level and has a winter lasting seven months, often brave snowstorms to tour pastures to treat herdsmen.

members of a touring medical team learned that an old man, whose eyes had been gouged by a feudal manor-lord in the dark days before the democratic reform, was seriously ill. they hastened to the patient's home, found he had toxic pneumonia and gave him emergency treatment. they took turns at sitting up with the old man for several days until he was out of danger.

in accordance with the principles of combining traditional chinese and western medicine and of doing medical work with diligence and frugality, tibetan medical and health workers use traditional chinese medicine widely. the area has a host of medical herbs, and 80 tons were collected in 1972. a total of 35 small and medium-sized pharmaceutical workshops have been set up.

people's liberation army units stationed in tibet from time to time send medical teams to tour the farming and livestock-raising areas. the medical personnel of a frontier guard in meto county helped the local people set up a hospital with 40 beds and train 65 medical workers and barefoot doctors.

SPORTS

Chinese Army Football Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 18, 1973)

the football tournament of the 1973 sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army closed here recently after 81 matches in 15 days.

the peking units team won top honour in a field of 18 teams, with the shenyang units, the kunming units and the air force finishing second, third and fourth.

the army sports meet has been going on in six cities, between may 18 and september 23. competitions in football, basketball, volleyball, badminton and table tennis are already over. the remaining events include track and field, swimming, shooting and triple military skills (shooting, throwing and clearing barriers).

the army sportsmen studied chairman mao's teachings on physical culture and sports and condemned the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and their sabotage in this field.

in an effort to match the principle of "friendship first, competition second", the football teams swung into action with this motto in mind: "rather miss a scoring chance than injure an opponent".

the footballers put to test their will power and sportsmansh in the course of the matches and training sessions. fourteen teams stuck to their playing schedule on july 5, braving a downpour which made the pitches muddy and slippery.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Health Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1973)

an algerian health delegation led by omar boudjellab, minister of health, arrived here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese ministry of public health.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of medical circles, including wang hsiao-yi, wang pu-ching, wang kang-chiu, liu mei-ting, wang cheng-chu, hsu shou-jen, fu feng-yung and chou kuan-han.

mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy here, was present.

chu chao of the ministry of public health accompanied the delegation to peking from shanghai.

Algerian Health Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1973)

liu hsiang-ping, chinese minister of public health, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome algerian minister of health omar boudjellab and the algerian health delegation he is leading.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

welcoming the delegation, liu hsiang-ping said that the people of china and algeria have forged a profound, militant friendship in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. with the relations between the two countries daily growing in recent years, she said, the friendly relations of cooperation between the medical circles of the two countries have been constantly strengthened. she expressed the belief that the current visit by the algerian health delegation will help promote the exchange of experience in medical science between china and algeria and the further development of the friendly relations of cooperation between the medical circles of the two countries. liu hsiang-ping wished the delegation's visit a success.

in his speech, omar boudjellab paid tribute to the militant friendship forged by the algerian and chinese peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. we are very glad, he said, to state that the cooperation in the domain of health between our two countries has grown and become diversified day by day to the advantage of the common good of our two peoples and the reinforcement of the friendship between our two countries. he hoped that the medical circles of the two countries will continue to increase their exchange of visits so as to make contributions to the development of the friendship between the people of the two countries and the friendly relations of cooperation between their medical circles.

charge d'affaires a.i. mahieddin abed and other officials of the algerian embassy here were present at the banquet.

also present were chinese vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of medical circles, including wang hsiao-yi, wang pu-ching, meng chien, chen chih-ming, wang kang-chiu, liu mei-ting, chu chao, wang cheng-chu, hsu shou-jen, fu feng-yung and chou kuan-han.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Yen Chun Meets and Fetes Argentine Pediatrician and Mrs. Chattas

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1973)

yen chun, a leading member of the chinese medical association, this evening met and feted argentine pediatrician professor alberto chattas and mrs. chattas. they had a friendly conversation.

present on both occasions were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including fu yi-cheng, chu fu-tang, wu jui-ping and wang chu-hui.

alberto chattas and mrs. chattas arrived here yesterday for a visit to china as guests of the chinese medical association.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Men's Basketball Team Honored at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1973)

visiting men's basketballers from burma were welcomed to china at a reception given by the chinese basketball association here this evening.

the burmese men's basketball team is led by u thein tin, deputy director of the burmese sports and physical education department, with u myat tun as the team manager.

all members of the visiting team, burmese ambassador u thein maung and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy here were present at the reception.

among the hosts attending the function were tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation; mou tso-yun, a leading member of the chinese basketball association; and leading members of other chinese organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, jen chao and chang hsi, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

addressing the reception marked by a friendly atmosphere, mou tso-yun and u thein tin joined in expressing the view that china and burma are friendly neighbours, the people of these two countries enjoy traditional friendly relations and the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and burma will certainly grow with each passing day along with the steady development of the relations of friendly cooperation and sports exchanges between both countries.

the burmese friends arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Delegation of Foreign Languages Publications Workers Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 18, 1973)

the chinese delegation of foreign languages publications workers left here for home today after a month long friendly visit to japan. the delegation was led by chang miao-yu, leader, and tien chia-nung, deputy leader.

seeing it off at the airport were seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); kunihiko shimonaka, representative member of the executive committee for welcoming the delegation, and friends from the press, publishing houses, and cultural circles.

hsiao hsiang-chien, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present at the airport.

during their stay in japan the delegation was warmly received by the japanese people.

the delegation gave a farewell cocktail party on the evening of july 16. present on the occasion were over 500 japanese friends including kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

chinese ambassador chen chu was also present.

Chinese Architectural Engineering Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 18, 1973)

the chinese architectural engineering delegation with yang ting-pao as leader and li yun-chieh as deputy leader left here for home by air today at the conclusion of a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by matabee maeda, chairman of the japan federation of construction organizations, teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, and friends in the building industry.

hsiao hsiang-chien, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present at the airport.

the chinese delegation gave a farewell dinner here yesterday evening.

the delegation arrived in tokyo on june 18 at the invitation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade and the japan federation of construction organizations.

Chinese Historical Drama Staged in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 18, 1973)

the 5th round of public performances in japan of the chinese historical drama "chu yuan" had its opening ceremony and premiere at the cultural centre theatre in mito city, ibaraki prefecture, on july 16, noted japanese actor chojuro kawarazaki acted the title character.

over 1,700 people attended the ceremony and saw the performance. among them were jiro iwakami, chairman of the ibaraki prefectural executive committee for the staging of "chu yuan" and governor of the prefecture, and leading members of various circles. many of them came from places far away. the excellent performance was punctuated with warm applause.

hsiao hsiang-chien, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and other chinese diplomatic officials were also present.

the fifth round of performances is planned to be given in 20 cities.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Ambassador to China and Mrs. Boustany Give Reception on Occasion of Visit to China of Lebanese "Racing-Club" Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1973)

lebanese ambassador to china e.j. boustany and mrs. boustany, gave a reception in the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the lebanese "racing-club" football delegation.

attending the reception were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including tung shou-yi and chang chih-huai as well as chinese football players.

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Pavilion at 17th Malta International Fair Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1973)

the chinese pavilion at the 17th malta international fair closed on sunday, according to report from the maltese capital.

among the over 180,000 visitors during the 15-day exhibition were governor-general of malta sir anthony mamo and lady mamo, speaker of the house of representative attard bezzina, vice-prime minister and minister of justice and parliament affairs dr. anton buttigieg, minister of education and culture miss agatha barbara, minister of public building and works lorry sant, minister of finance and customs dr. joseph abela, minister of development dr. albert hyzler, minister of trade, industry, agriculture and tourism p. xuereb, chief justice j.j. cremona and many other high government officials.

many visitors praised the exhibition as conducive to the promotion of understanding and friendship between the people of china and malta.

chinese films were shown during the exhibition to the warm welcome of the visitors.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

No Massacre Can Cow Heroic Mozambican People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1973)

the fascist atrocities perpetrated by portuguese colonial troops in massacring over 400 african people in the village of wiriyamu, tete province, mozambique, as recently revealed by the london times have aroused the indignation of world public opinion and volcanic wrath among the african people. many african governments, popular organizations, newspapers and radios have, in their statements, editorials or commentaries, sternly condemned the portuguese colonialists for their fascist atrocities. they have pointed out in one voice that the portuguese crime "is not an affront to the wiriyamu people only. it is an affront to the whole of africa."

in face of the angry condemnation from world opinion and the african people, the portuguese colonial authorities were scared stiff and tried in every way possible to cover up their crimes. the spokesman of the lisbon authorities, their "governor" and "commander" in mozambique as well as portuguese "ambassadors" in many capitals went into action and issued successive statements to the press. the official spokesman of lisbon said that "there was no such massacre" and that the village of wiriyamu simply "does not exist". kaulza de arriaga, commander-in-chief of the portuguese colonial troops, had the affront to say: "atrocities such as the london times alleges are exactly opposite to my policy." murderers always try to pass themselves off as the god of mercy and to absolve themselves by denial. but no amount of denial can obliterate the evidence of their bloody crimes. it was reported that a spanish priest, father vicente berenguer, who has worked in the san pedro mission not far from wiriyamu since 1967, revealed that the bishop of tete had protested to the portuguese colonial authorities after hearing about the massacre and that a delegation of inquiry flew over wiriyamu in a helicopter and spotted corpses lying on the ground. this gave the lie to the official spokesmen of lisbon. meanwhile, it is known to the whole world that the portuguese authorities have all along followed a colonialist and racist policy in angola, guinea (bissau) and mozambique. it may be recalled that commander kaulza de arriage had explained the portuguese policy in this way: "portuguese strategy in africa should be aimed at achieving an equilibrium between black and white population .... on the one hand, the growth of white population, on the other, the limitation of black population." the portuguese colonial authorities resort to genocidal massacre "to limit the black population." as pointed out by the mozambique liberation front in a statement, the wiriyamu village massacre was the embodiment of the fascist genocidal policy pursued by portugal.

it may also be recalled that the same kaulza de arriage bragged three years ago when he became the commander-in-chief of the portuguese colonial troops that he would end the mozambique war in one year. three years have now elapsed and he will soon "leave his post" and get out of mozambique. the mozambique patriotic forces have not been annihilated in the past three years but have, instead, liberated vast areas in the north, entered the mineral-rich strategic tete province, crossed the heavily guarded zambezi river and in july last thrust like a daggar into the enemy heartland, manica - sofala province. the patriotic forces frequently launched attacks from manica - sofala province, the hub of communications between the south and north. they have also ambushed enemy convoys and disrupted enemy communication lines from this place, posing a grave menace to the reactionary rule of the colonial authorities. suffering heavy blows at the hands of the patriotic forces, the portuguese colonial authorities have in the past few years stepped up genocidal massacres against the african people of tete province in an attempt to check the victorious advance of the patriotic forces. but the dauntless mozambique people can never be exterminated or cowed. xavier sulila, representative of the mozambique liberation front in zambia, said on july 12, "the enemy resorts to savage massacre to make the mozambique people give up their armed struggle against portuguese colonial domination. this is a sheer pipedream." "our people are determined to fight to final victory," he added.

great leader chairman mao has said, "'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. the reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. in the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." the atrocities of the portuguese colonial authorities have infuriated the people of mozambique and the whole africa, stiffening their determination to completely eliminate colonialism and racism from the african continent with redoubled efforts. a "zambia daily mail" commentary pointed out rightly on july 12 that the portuguese colonialists' atrocities could only "inspire the african continent to unite against the enemy and to ensure that those now carrying out the liberation struggle are given tools with which to liquidate the enemy and get him out of africa once and for all."

the mozambique people's liberation struggle is a just one. the chinese people resolutely support their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle. victory belongs to the heroic mozambican people and those who butcher them will certainly be put in the dock by history exclamation

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Spain

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1973)

a chinese men's basketball team left here by air today for a friendly visit to spain upon invitation. leader of the team is chen feng-ping and deputy leaders are yin shang-chih and chien cheng-hai.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1973)

elias cornell, professor of architecture at chalmers' university of technology in goteborg, sweden, and his wife wound up their friendly visit to china and enplaned here for home today.

the swedish guests arrived in china on june 18 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they toured peking, yenan, sian, nanking, soochow, hangchow and shanghai, where they visited ancient and modern buildings, a rural people's commune, factories and schools. they also held discussions with chinese architects. li en-chiu, a leading member of the host organization, met and feted the swedish guests.

Clarte Delegation from Sweden Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1973)

the clarte delegation from sweden with peter emshemer as its leader and lennart helmbold and mats persson as its deputy leaders wound up its visit to china and left here for home by plane today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including chia hsueh-chien, chang hsueh-chun and shih chung-pen.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited industrial, agricultural and educational sites and toured places of historical interest in peking, shanghai, wuhsi and linhsien county in honan province. the extensive contacts the swedish guests made with chinese young people helped promote friendship between the young people of china and sweden.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Shu-tse Meets Director for Western Pacific of World Health Organization

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1973)

huang shu-tse, vice-minister of the chinese ministry of public health, met and gave a dinner for francisco j. dy, director for the western pacific of the world health organization, and his assistant arturo c. reyes here yesterday evening.

present on both occasions were leading members of departments concerned and medical workers in the chinese capital including chen hai-feng, huang chia-szu, yeh cheng-pa, wu huan-hsing, chu chang-keng and shih cheng-hsin as well as chang wei-hsun, assistant director general of the w.h.o.

francisco j. dy and his party arrived in peking by air yesterday at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hung-wen and Teng Ying-chao Meet and Fete Dr. Yang Chen-ning and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, wang hung-wen and teng ying-chao, members of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met with chinese-american physicist dr. yang chen-ning and his wife tu chih-li and gave a dinner in their honour.

present on the occasions were leading members of departments concerned and friends of dr. and mrs. yang, including chou pei-yuan, liu hsi-yao, lo ching-chang, chang wen-yu, wang cheng-shu, wang ti-cheng, fang hsiao and chang ching-erh as well as dr. and mrs. yang's relatives tu yu-ming and his wife tsao hsiu-ching.

the meeting and the dinner proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1973)

aristides calvani, foreign minister of venezuela, received chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and his group on july 16, according to a report from caracas.

chou hua-min and his group visited the famous petroleum city of maracaibo, capital of the zulia state on july 14 and 15. the state governor met with the chinese guests and gave a reception for them.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Li Hsien-nien, Fan Tzu-yu, Kao Hsiu Meet DRVN Commercial Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1973)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, fan tzu-yu, minister, and kao hsiu, vice-minister, of commerce, today met the commercial study group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang quoc thinh, minister of commerce. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

taking part in the meeting were vo trong nam, nguyen vo lo, and uong van diep, members of the commercial study group, and nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy here.

present at the meeting were leading members of the chinese departments concerned liang feng, hsiao fan and lin po-ching.

Jen-min Jih-pao Office Holds Meeting to Welcome Delegation of Vietnamese Paper "Nhan Dan"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 18, 1973)

staff members of the "people's daily" office held a meeting today to warmly welcome the delegation of the vietnamese paper "nhan dan".

attending the meeting were hoang tung, leader of the delegation, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and editor-in-chief of the "nhan dan", and members of the delegation quang thai, le pu vimh and vu tue quymh, as well as ngo van khuong, peking correspondent of the viet nam news agency.

when the vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived at the "people's daily" office, they were given a warm welcome by all staff members in front of the office building.

leading members of the "people's daily" office lu ying, wang yi, chen chun and pan fei, leading members of various departments in the office, and correspondents who have visited viet nam, had a most cordial, friendly conversation with the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

speaking at the meeting of welcome, comrade lu ying extended a warmest welcome to the delegation of the paper "nhan dan". he said, the current friendly visit to china by the delegation would surely deepen the friendship between the people of china and viet nam and further the relations of friendship, unity and cooperation between the "people's daily" and the "nhan dan" as well as between the journalists of the two ccuntries. comrade hoang tung made an enthusiastic speech at the meeting. he congratulated the chinese people on their achievements, and hoped that the friendship and militant unity between the people of viet nam and china, and between the "nhan dan" and the "people's daily", would grow in still greater splendour. he was greeted with warm applause. his speech was followed by the exchange of souvenirs by both sides.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

China Donates 5,000 Tons of Wheat to Yemen Arab Republic

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jul. 16, 1973)

qadi abdulla al hajiri, member of the republican council and prime minister of the yemen arab republic (y.a.r.), this morning received chinese ambassador chang tsan-ming and had a friendly talk with him.

chang tsan-ming, on behalf of the chinese government and people, expressed cordial sympathy to the drought-stricken y.a.r. people. he also conveyed to prime minister hajiri that the chinese red cross society had decided to donate 5,000 tons of wheat to the y.a.r. government.

prime minister hajiri expressed thanks to the chinese government and people for their sympathy and concern.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 31, 1973 No. 5425

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Take Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of the Style of Work As the Key Link and Call into Play the Combat Role of Liberal Arts

by

the Education Revolution Group of Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 16, 1973)

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of teachers and students of the liberal arts of our university have taken criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, seriously read and studied, organized teaching in close conjunction with the realities of the class struggle and struggle in line, firmly followed the road of taking society as a factory, and striven to bring into play the combat role of the liberal arts in the three great revolutionary movements. Over the course of two years or longer, the teachers and students have published over 800 articles in magazines and newspapers and compiled or written more than 20 kinds of reading matter for publication by publishing houses. On the basis of deep involvement in practice, they have written several thousand investigation reports, helped factories, mines, enterprises, villages and organs run more than 600 reading classes, study classes and political night schools of various types, and given guidance and assistance in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on more than 20 occasions, much to the welcome of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Through participation in criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the broad masses of teachers have continuously transformed their world outlook and improved their vocational knowledge. The worker-peasant-soldier students have also greatly raised their ideology and awareness of the political line and strengthened their ability to apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing and solving problems. They are forging ahead in the red-and-expert direction. Practice makes us deeply realize

that "the liberal arts must take the whole society as their own factory." This is a fundamental way for us to transform the old liberal arts and build the new liberal arts.

Bring into Play the Combat Role of the Liberal Arts in the Process of Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of the Style of Work

To take society as a factory, the liberal arts must seriously implement "taking the study of practical problems in the Chinese revolution as the center and the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles as the guideline" hitherto advocated by Chairman Mao.

The liberal arts are involved in class struggle. Teachers and students must first display the greatest revolutionary fervor for participation in actual class struggle and the struggle in line. Right now, they are required to give priority to criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, undergo tempering in the struggle in line and contribute their share of strength.

In March and April this year, the suburban and rural areas of Peking municipality whipped up an upsurge of the mass criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Class struggle is your main course of study," we were of the view that this was a very good opportunity for training the teachers and students for combining more closely the teaching of liberal arts with the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. Therefore, we readjusted the teaching plans and let the whole body of teachers and students head for five suburban hsien to take part in the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign. For the sake of giving the teachers and students a better training to enable them to fight on their own, we adopted the method of relative decentralization and dispersed them over 29 communes and 260-odd brigades to brave the storm and face the world in the broad countryside. The teachers and students learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants on the one hand, and, on the other hand, they made propaganda among the masses and organized the masses under the leadership of local Party organizations. By means of holding general and group meetings, making door-to-door visits, they widely propagated the documents of the Central Committee to an audience of more than 240,000 and helped to run over 200 exhibitions for over 100,000 visitors.

In the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, we led the teachers and students to seriously read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and conduct penetrating investigations and studies. In the process of studying together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and especially in the process of helping local organs train their backbone elements, everyone repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's series of directives on criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and other documents of the Central Committee and also "The Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin. They further studied the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within our Party and in the international communist movement. They studied as they gave guidance and assistance and closely combined reading with fighting.

After the teachers and students sent to the Shihlipao brigade of the Yutai commune, Taihsing hsien moved into the village the first problem they ran into was how to further arouse the masses. They made a relatively careful investigation of the conditions at a preceding stage of the movement and of the current problems. Five suggestions were submitted. The brigade Party branch acted on these suggestions. After the masses were set in motion, the teachers and students again put forward, on the basis of investigations and studies, the method of making use of the local history and the practical data of the actual class struggle and struggle in line to vigorously criticize the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. The campaign thus moved another step forward. This experience was very rapidly popularized in the whole commune. The campaign of this brigade was cited by the municipal Party committee.

The liberal arts should actively propagate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and must especially give impetus to the current mass campaign for the broad masses of cadres and workers, peasants and soldiers to conscientiously read and study and penetratingly criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee urged the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, the comrades of the philosophy department went down to factories and villages to help run classes for the study of philosophical works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and strive to study and sum up the experience of the masses of workers and peasants in the study and application of philosophy. The comrades of the history department stepped into society and studied and publicized together with the masses of workers and peasants the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. The comrades of the economics department helped the Peking Mining Bureau set up a study class for miners, and taught political economy as though it was a course of education in line. The comrades of the study class were organized to closely link criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work with the practical problems of factories, mines and enterprises in the field of management and to seriously scrutinize Marx's "Hired Labor and Capital" and "Critique of the Gotha Problem" and study the fundamental principles of political economy. Each problem was correlated with the two fundamentally different systems of socialism and capitalism, and emphasis was laid on drawing a clear line between two roads and two lines. Some old workers said, "In the past, our criticism of revisionism was mainly an effort in laying out facts. This time, having studied theory, we can not only set forth facts but also reason things out, and criticism can be made more penetratingly and thoroughly." After the conclusion of these study classes, some students returned to their original units to set up study classes, thereby giving a further boost to revolution and production in these factories and mines.

The liberal arts should "carefully study Chinese affairs and international affairs" and take investigation and study as a basic link for transforming the style of study. Right now, we must closely link investigation and research work with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and fight for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

When the teachers and students of the specialty in journalism of the Chinese language department made a combined effort to cover news and organize teaching in Tientsin, they discovered that the pig-raising undertaking in the Ch'afangtzu commune at the northern suburbs of the city was formerly quite a thriving business. Subsequently, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers made their presence felt there with the absurd claim that some fundamental Party policies were no longer applicable due to the development of socialism. Under the influence of this evil wind, some brigades registered a drop in the number of pigs and in grain output. But those who were able to stem this evil wind had more pigs, more manure and more grain. After a practical investigation of all factors, both positive and negative, and applying Marxism to an analysis, the teachers and students wrote an investigation report, entitled "The Key Lies in Implementing Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Policies" and a commentary "Raise Pigs on a Large Scale for the Revolution." A very good influence was brought to bear locally.

Train Teachers and Students and Transform the Liberal Arts in the Course of Criticizing Revisionism and Rectifying the Style of Work

More than two years of practice had made us see more clearly that through taking an active part in the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification battle and unswervingly following the road of taking society as a factory, the broad masses of teachers and students can heighten their consciousness and develop additional skills in the heat of struggle, and the liberal arts be continuously transformed according to the proletarian outlook.

(1) We must take part in real-life struggle and promote teachers and students that are both red and expert.

Under the rule of the revisionist educational line, the liberal arts of former Peking University were in a serious state of "three separations." Many people were engrossed in vocational work and paid no attention to politics. Now the broad masses of teachers and students have vigorously criticized the fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers and by taking an active part in the three great revolutionary movements have tempered themselves and matured through fighting. Everyone has come to understand that real-life struggle calls for redness and expertness and in turn promotes redness and expertness. Especially when it comes to the call, "Seriously read and study and have a good grasp of Marxism," not only redness but also expertness is needed. The battle for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work has raised the consciousness of the teachers and students in the struggle in line and also given impetus to their vocational studies.

A student of the philosophy department was originally an old worker. He came to school with a burning desire of acquiring learning for the revolution. At first, he experienced relatively great difficulties in study. In the course of teaching philosophy in conjunction with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, he came to understand through fighting that in order to raise his awareness of the struggle in line and expose the class enemy's rumors and sophistry, he must lay hold of the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism.

The purpose of study was for fighting and fighting gave impetus to study. In the past two years or more,he read through some works by Marx and Lenin, the "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" and other philosophical works by Chairman Mao, and wrote over 600,000 Chinese characters in the form of notes on reading and mass-criticism articles. His ideological consciousness and theoretical and cultural levels showed a marked improvement. When studying "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," he combined criticism of revisionism with the writing of a highly militant article entitled "On the Party Spirit of Philosophy."

Participation in real-life struggle can promote redness and expertness but this does not come about spontaneously and it is necessary to conduct penetrating and meticulous work and correctly handle the relations between cognition of the world and transformation of the world, between the transformation of the objective world and the transformation of the subjective world. When going to factories and the countryside, the teachers and students should energetically accept certain assignments bearing on the propagation of theory and writing. This provided a very good form of training. But they must also plunge themselves directly into the heat of the struggle for the transformation of the objective world to receive training in various fields. Only in this way can they fulfill more properly the assignments they have assumed, make themselves capable of taking up theoretical work as well as practical work, and acquire a relatively complete range of knowledge. We pay attention to directing proper and practical efforts toward ideological and political work and leading the teachers and students to fulfill the assignment of practical struggle in conjunction with the ideological remolding and the transformation of the subjective world. Only in this way can we achieve results, temper the teachers and students and more properly train red-and-expert successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

(2) Participation in real-life struggle is helpful to the unified study of theory, history and the present stage of affairs.

Chairman Mao has always taught us "to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution" and to pay attention to the study of the present state of affairs, the study of history and the application of Marxism-Leninism. For their counter-revolutionary end, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers opposed the study of Marxism-Leninism and concocted a reactionary theory that wantonly distorted history and maliciously uglified the realities of socialism in China. In the course of making mass criticism, the teachers and students not only conscientiously read works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's relevant works and studied the history of the struggle between the two lines within our Party and in the international communist movement, but also read some history of Chinese philosophy, history of foreign philosophy and ancient history of China and made a lot of investigation into the relevant conditions of the various fronts of industry and agriculture and of the workers, peasants, cadres and educated youths. Therefore, active participation in criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work give all-round promotion to the study of theory, history and the present state of affairs and helps transform fundamentally the evil style of study adopted by the liberal arts of former Peking University that was antagonistic to the study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and

divorced from reality, laid more stress on the past and worshipped things foreign. A strong impetus was given to the transformation of the teaching of liberal arts, the orientation of scientific research, and the curricular set up and contents in our school.

Participation in real-life struggle calls for the organic unification of our study of theory, history and the present stage of affairs. But the three are not on an equal footing. Only by taking fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide can the study of history and the present state of affairs be assured of a correct orientation. Therefore, we must stand firm on stressing the theoretical aspect of development on the basis of extensive and penetrating practice. To do this we must in concrete teaching activity pay attention to grasping typical examples, dissecting the sparrow and catching on at the first hint of a trend by inference and drawing an analogy. For instance, through analyzing and evaluating some historical events and historical figures of a representative nature, the teaching of history stresses guiding the students to study and apply the basic viewpoints of historical materialism. When conducting social investigation, through analyzing the conditions of class struggle in several typical units, the students are enabled to grasp the laws and characteristics of class struggle for the period of socialism and deepen their understanding of the theory of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and the Party's basic line, thereby translating into life the leap from the particular to the general, from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge.

(3) Participation in real-life struggle is conducive to the close integration of on-campus teaching and off-campus teaching.

At the beginning of the revolution in education, we first called for reforming the teaching of liberal arts in factories and the countryside and specified that off-campus teaching should take up about one-third of the total teaching time. Subsequently, on-campus teaching also adopted the method of inviting in and going out, and there were some change in the situation. But as a whole, off-campus teaching was more lively and vigorous than on-campus teaching, and the teachers and students were closely connected. Such a situation made us realize that to reform on-campus teaching in the spirit of taking society as a factory, it was imperative to further associate the contents of teaching closely with real-life struggle. Beginning in the second half of 1971, the philosophy department closely coordinated criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work with organizing the teaching of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and of the history of philosophy of China and other countries. When studying the Marxist theory of knowledge, typical examples of idealist transcendentalism advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers were criticized. When studying materialist dialectics, typical examples of metaphysics and sophistry were criticized. When studying historical materialism, typical examples of the idealist conception of history about "heroes making history" were criticized. When studying the history of Chinese philosophy and the history of European philosophy, through acquiring an understanding of the history of the two opposing forces in philosophy and criticizing the representative idealist philosophers in conjunction with the actual struggle, the theoretical basis and reactionary nature of the various fallacies spread by

Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers were further exposed. With teaching closely linked with the struggle, several courses revolved around the center, but each had its own points of emphasis. The purpose they were intended to serve was strengthened through "doing away with complexity for simplicity." On the question of "going up and down," they made overall arrangements in line with the needs of teaching and fighting. During the period a systematic study of theory was conducted in school, certain fighting tasks were undertaken. A certain period per week was set aside for participation in the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign in the neighboring communes. The teachers and students reported that this arrangement coordinated the contents and time tables of on-campus teaching and off-campus teaching as in a "chess game."

* * *

Departments of Arts Must Firmly Embark on the Road of Taking Society as Their Factory

by

Educational Revolution Group of Futan University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 18, 1973)

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the teachers and students of the Chinese Department of our university conscientiously study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and, in conjunction with the practice of educational revolution in the departments of arts, have penetratingly criticized the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushedby swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Through criticism, the cadres and the masses have enhanced their understanding of some major problems of the educational revolution, drawn up a clearer distinction between the Marxist line and the revisionist line and firmly adhered to the orientation that the department of arts of a university must serve proletarian politics. They firmly embark on the road of taking all society as their factory and develop the educational revolution in breadth and in depth step by step.

In the Course of Struggle, Train Fighters for Preparing Public Opinions for the Proletarian Revolution

When the criticism against revisionism and the rectification of the style of work started, some people of this department did not see clearly the essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Later, after studying the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's directive "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't conspire and intrigue," they understood clearly that the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was ultra-Right in essence. Was it true then that the influence of this line on the educational front was also ultra-Right?

The Party general branch of the Chinese Department led all to study Chairman Mao's directives on educational revolution and analyzed the utterances and deeds of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type against the proletarian educational revolution. This made them understand that, for the purpose of opposing the Party's basic line and attaining their sinister aim of restoring capitalism, the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type invariably would rabidly oppose Chairman Mao's directive "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" and frenziedly attempt to change the school into their "base area" for staging a comeback of capitalism. In making criticism, they cited countless facts to show that the focal point of our struggle against the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on the educational front remained to be a question of whether education should serve proletarian politics and be combined with the three great revolutionary movements, a question of whether we should train successors to the proletariat or successors to the bourgeoisie.

They also pointed out in the course of criticism: Should a university's departments of arts which form part and parcel of the superstructure serve the purpose of consolidating and developing the socialist economic base or play the role of impeding and undermining the socialist economic base? Should they serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat or weaken and undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat? Should we take the socialist road or go back to the capitalist and feudalist educational systems? These are questions which we must first take into consideration. Chairman Mao clearly pointed out long ago: "It is imperative to revolutionize education." But, the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type recklessly try to basically oppose the proletarian educational revolution by overthrowing the verdict passed on the revisionist educational line which prevailed for 17 years before the great cultural revolution. What is this if not ultra-Right?

Chairman Mao also teaches us: "The departments of arts must take all society as their factory." This is the only road for changing the old departments of arts and building new departments of arts. But, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type try all possible means to oppose this road indicated by Chairman Mao. Instead, they audaciously trumpet taking the old road of "intellectual culture is primary." What is this if not ultra-Right?

With understanding raised, the Party general branch of the Chinese Department again led the teachers and the students to draw a clear distinction between the two lines and to firmly adhere to the orientation of the proletarian educational revolution while keeping in mind the practice of the educational revolution in the past few years. They reviewed the experiences and lessons of the "May 7" experimental classes of the departments of arts. They understood more clearly that the basic reason that the "May 7" departments of arts could change from a "stagnant pool" into "running water" was that they firmly embarked on the road of taking society as their factory, organized teaching and learning in conjunction with their fighting tasks, and carried out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly.

Through criticism, the broad masses of teachers and students distinguished between the right and the wrong line. They strengthened their determination in embarking on the road of taking society as their factory and perseveringly trained proletarian revolutionary fighters.

After entering the university and through various channels, the third-year students of this department maintained extensive contact with the workers, peasants and soldiers, tightly grasped the pulse of practical struggle and stressed the study of theory on the basis of practice. In the first half of last year, a class of this grade participated in the preparation of an exhibition to be held in Lu Hsün Memorial Hall, Shanghai. In seven months, they wrote more than 30 essays and propaganda articles and went more than 80 times to factories, villages, schools and public offices to make propaganda and to explain the exhibits in coordination with the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement. They were welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers, and the students were also tempered.

The teachers and students of the Chinese Department firmly embark on the road of taking society as their factory and organize teaching and learning in the light of the practical struggle. The students are led to show concern for and take part in the literary and art struggle and political and ideological struggle in society. They often go to society to make short-term investigation and study of some special topics and to participate in spare-time literary and creation and commentary activities in the basic-level units. In this way, education in the departments of arts is constantly linked with the mass movement for the study of Marxism and criticism of the bourgeoisie by the workers, peasants and soldiers in society, thereby knocking the bottom out of the phase of stagnation and desolation in the former Chinese Department.

Organization of teaching and learning in close conjunction with the reality of class struggle and the struggle in line enables the students to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with better results.

Two students of the first-year class charged with the task of writing and compiling a political reader came to make social investigation in Luhsiang commune, Chinshan hsien. They found a "strange" thing: On the eve of the nationwide liberation, a landlord and a peasant sued each other in a court of justice and, incredibly, the peasant "won." How did it happen? They repeatedly studied "The State and Revolution" and "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" and made careful investigations. They revealed that the Kuomintang court of justice, the lawyer and the landlord collaborated with one another to design a fraud to bring this peasant into bankruptcy. In other words, the lawyer would first "help" the peasant "win" the lawsuit, and then the landlord would appeal against the judge's decision and finally beat the peasant. They would take advantage of the long lawsuit to squeeze and exploit the peasant and lead him into bankruptcy and into committing suicide. It was only due to the nationwide liberation that the landlord's conspiracy could not bear fruit, and the second half of the fraud was left behind. This story made all understand profoundly a famous assertion by Lenin: "The state is an organ of class rule, an organ for the oppression of one class by another."

Change the World Outlook in the Course of Struggle

Is the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type also ultra-Right on the question of transforming the world outlook of the intellectuals and the worker-peasant-soldier students? Different answers to this question will affect the question of whether the intellectuals need to change their world outlook and through what channel they should change their world outlook and the question of according to the outlook of which class the ranks of intellectuals should be transformed.

At the beginning, some comrades of this department thought that, trumpeting the fallacies such as "making revolution in the innermost of one's being," the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type came from the ultra-Left to interfere with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

To clarify this question, the Party general branch of the Chinese Department led the broad masses of teachers and students to make profound criticism against this fallacy pushed by the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, while keeping in mind their practice of taking society as their factory. This made them understand that: The intellectuals can really change their world outlook only by studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and learning from society and by going amidst the workers and peasants and into the three great revolutionary movements. The fallacies such as "making revolution in the innermost of one's being" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type mention nothing about the study of Marxism, integration with workers and peasants, the social practice of the masses, the necessity of ideological remolding and the long period of time involved in ideological remolding. Like the sinister "self-cultivation," they are a fraud.

While making criticism, they pointed out that a black line runs through the theories of "making revolution in the innermost of one's being" and "another form of punishment through labor" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. This means that the opposition from the Right to the integration of intellectuals with the workers and peasants and the transformation of world outlook in the course of social practice, in fact, vainly tries to remold the intellectual ranks in accordance with the outlook of the bourgeoisie and to make these ranks serve their counter-revolutionary revisionist political line. Many teachers also reviewed the profound changes that had taken place among themselves politically and ideologically, and compared their present conditions with the lessons they had learned in the past. They said: "We absolutely must not take this road which leads us back to where we were."

Through revolutionary mass criticism, the teachers and the students enhanced their consciousness in changing their world outlook. They came to understand that: The change of world outlook absolutely cannot be achieved through "self-cultivation behind closed doors" nor through "making revolution in the innermost of one's being." We must achieve this change by going into practical struggle in society and by integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants. The change of world outlook absolutely cannot be achieved by "making revolution" in "one's being" once and for all but invariably involves a prolonged, repeated course of tempering which may sometimes be painstaking.

A student of the third-year class went to Ch'ungming Island to collect and write stories about the life and struggles of the fishermen. From the materials he had acquired, he wrote a story about the fishermen going to fish in the sea and often meeting storms which resulted in wrecks before the liberation. He took this story with him and read it to the fishermen. The fishermen pointed out sharply: This story does not reflect our life essentially nor does it dwell on the political and economic positions held by the fishermen at that time who were under oppression and exploitation. Why is it that there has been much less wreckage after the liberation? The chief cause is the difference in the social systems. The fishermen's criticism was an impressive lesson to the student. He discovered that although he had read some works by Marx and Lenin, he was still very far from having a good grasp of the proletarian stand, viewpoint and method.

Many teachers of this department also understood that: To meet the needs of taking society as their factory and organizing teaching in the light

of the fighting tasks, they must go with the worker-peasant-soldier students to take part in the three great revolutionary movements, so as to vigorously change their world outlook fundamentally through raising their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle in line and their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Reform the Old Branches of Learning Through Struggle

Thoroughly topple the feudalist, capitalist and revisionist ideologies in the realm of all branches of learning in the departments of arts, and set up new branches of learning for the proletariat in accordance with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought--this is a formidable task in the reform of teaching in the departments of arts.

Is the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type also ultra-Right on the literary and art front? This is a question which must be solved with care in the course of making revolutionary mass criticism in the realm of academic studies. The Party general branch leads the teachers and the students to study the relevant works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and, proceeding from the Party's basic line, to apply Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art in criticizing the series of reactionary literary and art viewpoints spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

For instance, these swindlers once audaciously trumpeted the theory of "inspiration," and talked nonsense saying that in doing literary and art work, one must rely on the "flash in the mind" which "passes away in the twinkling of an eye, like lightning or a spark." They entirely used idealist agnosticism to stand the law of human knowledge on its head and distort the laws of literary and art critique and creation. They also extolled the culture of the landlord and capitalist classes and disseminated the decadent literary styles of the exploiting classes. They did all these by proceeding from the Right to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literary and art and to oppose the removal of the decadent ideology of the exploiting classes by the proletariat, for the purpose of serving their reactionary political line which aimed at restoring capitalism.

These reactionary fallacies must be criticized repeatedly. Only by eliminating the pernicious influence of this kind of revisionist ideas in the realm of various specialties will it be possible to build new branches of learning for the proletariat. The broad masses of teachers and students consciously pay attention to proceeding from the theoretical basis to understand and rectify some incorrect styles in literary and art critique and creation.

For instance, a student was assigned to create a novel about how the apples of the north blossomed and bore fruits in areas south of the Yangtze. At first, he only tried to learn about the general conditions, went to make a few investigations in the orchards, and wrote the draft of the novel. After reading this draft, the orchard workers were greatly dissatisfied. They said that the personages were pale and feeble and that some epidosdes were wrong. When the theory of "inspiration" was criticized, he came to understand that his failure to write

this novel well reflected that he was still influenced by the viruses of the theory of "inspiration." Therefore, he brought his beddings to the orchard, where he labored together with the workers in daytime and chatted with them at night, thereby gaining a deep understanding of the new personages, new things and new ideas involved in the transfer of the apples of the north to the south. After living for a month in the orchard, he had a deeper understanding of the thinking and feelings of the orchard workers and accumulated rich materials. This enabled him to write his novel properly.

In order to reform the old branches of learning in accordance with the requirements of taking society as the factory, it is also necessary to solve the problem of breaking with the old and establishing the new in the curricular setup. In the curricular setup of the former Chinese Department, ancient literature took up a large proportion while modern literature took a small proportion. Even in modern literature, the lessons taught mostly dealt with history and seldom with the current situation, and the contents of contemporary literature were close to nothing.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In handling the masses of the people and the young students, the main thing is not to lead them to look back but to lead them to look forward." In line with the political demands of the proletariat, and in the course of breaking down the old curricular and establishing new ones, we started to make some attempts of reform, greatly increased the relative weight of courses in modern literature and contemporary literature. At the same time, in arranging the contents of teaching, we strengthened their ties with practical struggles.

For instance, when a lesson on Lu Hsün was taught in the past, he was mentioned exclusively as a great man of letters and not or seldom as a great thinker and revolutionist. Now, in the lesson entitled, "Lu Hsün and His Works," his struggles against the Kuomintang reactionaries and the "Quartet" including Chou Yang are taken as the clue that runs through the history of the struggle between the two lines on the literary and art front in the 1930's and, in conjunction with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the students are led to learn from Lu Hsün his thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of diligently studying the works by Marx and Lenin, strictly dissecting himself and distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism-Leninism.

Take the lesson, entitled, "Special Topics of Modern Literature," for another example. Stress is put on studying the representative long novels published since the great cultural revolution. The students are organized to make investigations and studies in society and to participate in discussions of problems of literary and art creations in newspapers. This greatly strengthens the militancy of the curricular contents.

To meet with the changes in the curricular setup and contents, the methods of teaching also must be reformed. In the past two years, the teachers and students of this department also have accumulated some experiences in this connection.

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AUTOPSY OF ANCIENT CORPSE

Autopsy of 2,100-Year-Old Female Corpse Provides Abundant Scientific Data

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1973)

chinese scientists recently carried out an autopsy of a 2,100-year-old female corpse and found that its internal organs were fairly well preserved and its main diseases could be identified. the corpse was unearthed in april 1972 from mawantui tomb number one of the han dynasty (206 b.c.-220 a.d.) in changsha, central china.

this offers rich scientific data for research into ancient chinese medicine, preservatives and other things.

the dura mater (the outer layer of the coverings of the brain) inside the skull remains perfect while the brain itself has turned into a crumbling mass. different layers of the abdominal wall are clearly visible. all internal organs are with good contour, but they have shrunken.

a total of 138 sweet melon seeds and the remaining half of another seed have been found in the esophagus, stomach and small and large intestines. this shows that the woman had eaten sweet melon shortly before she died in the ripening season of the fruit.

the electronic microscope shows that the minute structures of some tissues of the corpse are fairly well preserved.

specimens of the muscle, stomach, liver, bone and hair were taken from the corpse and tested for blood groups. all of them contained group a substance which indicates that the blood was of group a.

examinations in different aspects show that the woman had suffered from several diseases. she had had serious coronary heart disease: a section of the left coronary artery is almost obliterated. there are multiple atherosclerotic changes of many arteries in different parts of the body. a bile stone about the size of a broad bean is lodged inside the common bile duct, and another as big as a soya bean blocks the hepatic duct. the age of the woman is estimated to be about 50. she was fatty, her skin free of bed sores.

all this suggests that she died of an acute disease. from the above-mentioned pathological study it was most probable that biliary colic induced an attack of coronary heart disease.

x-ray examination discloses that the fourth lumbar intervertebral disc (in the lower part of the vertebral column) has become narrower. calcified foci of tuberculosis

in the left upper lung and malunion of the fracture of the right forearm are recognized.

ova of whipworms, pinworms and schistosoma are detected in the rectum and liver.

gynaecological examination shows that the woman had had childbirth.

why is the ancient corpse so well preserved? chinese scientists give many reasons. the basic reason is that it was buried deep with airtight sealing to provide a long-lasting environment with little oxygen.

the liquid inside the coffin is acid in nature and contains mercurides, possessing a low degree of bacteriostatic action.

the corpse still maintains its original external appearance after the autopsy. both the corpse and the specimens of the internal organs have been treated with preservatives and kept properly. scientific workers are undertaking further studies.

the peking scientific and educational film studio has filmed the autopsy.

STEEL INDUSTRY

East China Steel Complex Forges Ahead in Revolution and Production

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jul. 20, 1973)

an excellent situation in revolution and production has come about in east china's steel complex of maanshan as a result of the conscientious implementation by the cadres, workers and technicians of the line of unity for victory charted by the ninth congress of the chinese communist party.

this important steel complex located in southern anhwei province fulfilled its half-yearly state targets for steel, rolled steel, pig iron, coke, sintered ore and other major products seven days ahead of schedule. quality improved.

party organizations at all levels have encouraged party members and other workers to study well works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and

aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." at the same time, the workers and cadres have deepened the mass revolutionary criticism of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers who plotted to split party unity.

party members and other people have come to see more clearly that the above teaching of chairman mao's represents a concentrated manifestation of the proletarian party spirit. this in turn has heightened their consciousness in following the ninth party congress line of unity for victory.

in this spirit, older and new cadres on the steel complex party committee have strengthened their unity. they help, respect and learn from one another.

veteran cadre chang hsing-wang, party secretary of number one sintering plant, has given much help to a new worker-turned cadre, deputy party secretary wu chin-hu, so that he could master the ropes rapidly.

the party secretary of the sintering shop, chang hua-kuang, a veteran, has modestly learned from deputy secretary hsu hsiao-tung, a new worker-cadre. chang emulates hsu's vigorous spirit and constant participation in collective productive labour and at the same time helps him with his study of marxist works. hsu on his part has drawn upon chang's experience and lessons in the struggle between the correct and erroneous lines and pays attention to putting proletarian politics in command of his work.

the party organizations in the steel complex have taken further steps to bring into effect the party's various proletarian policies in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work so as to stimulate the initiative of all positive factors. many engineers and technicians have steadily heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and, along with the workers, have played an increasingly big role in both revolution and production.

fiftyfour technicians at number one rolling mill have joined the workers in making technical innovations. a number of them have been commended as outstanding workers.

co-operation among different factories, mines and trades in the steel complex has been strengthened. members of the repair plant went to the mines to help with repair work on several occasions this year. number one steel mill, which used to cast large steel ingots only, took pains to turn out smaller ones for a rolling mill though this called for extension of the shop floor, adoption of new work processes and a considerable increase in the amount of work.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

South China Province Tops Industrial Plan

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 20, 1973)

south china's kwangtung province topped its industrial production plan for the first half of this year, after it had overfulfilled its annual plans four years running.

compared with the same 1972 period, production of steel increased by 5.66 per cent, rolled steel 18.71 per cent and electricity 26.89 per cent. cane sugar hit an all-time high, registering a 36.8 per cent increase. output of aluminium, cement, sulphuric acid, pesticides, diesel engines, machine-made paper, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, plastic ware, farm implements, bicycles, sewing machines and wrist watches rose considerably. the province's harbours handled 5.7 per cent more cargo than in the same 1972 period.

the party organizations in the industrial and transport departments organized the workers and cadres to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and deepen criticism of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped the workers and cadres raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and sparked their revolutionary zeal.

six standing committee members of the kwangchow municipal committee of the communist party of china led more than 500 cadres in making investigations, taking part in collective productive labour and helping sum up advanced experience at the grassroots level. this pressed ahead the vigorous movement to learn from taching, national industrial pace-setter.

the city's gross industrial output for the first half of this year was 25.26 per cent higher than in the same 1972 period. production targets for 26 major products were overfulfilled.

output of silk and cotton fabrics and porcelain increased considerably in the light industry city of foshan. chiangmen city increased its total industrial output value by more than 30 per cent compared with the same 1972 period.

the provincial industrial departments this year laid great stress on tapping the potentials of industry. altogether 3,700 technical innovations were made by workers in kwangchow and three other cities and three administrative regions in the first five months of ths year. ninety per cent of the work at the 30-year-old kwangchow steel rolling mill is now mechanized thanks to the 136 labour-

saving devices made by the workers themselves. the mill turned out 32 per cent more rolled steel in the first half of this year than in the same 1972 period.

in line with the general policy for developing the national economy, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", kwangtung province increased its production of chemical fertilizer, pesticides, hand tractors, diesel engines and tractor parts by a big margin in january-june this year. in the drive to aid agriculture, the huiyang administrative region sent 31,000 workers to the countryside to help repair farm machinery and implements. the swatow administrative region sent more than 3,000 workers to set up repair shops in the rural areas during the busy summer farming season.

SHIPBUILDING

How a Woman Shipbuilding Engineer Introduces Innovations

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 19, 1973)

when she was helping the workers do a welding job on a 10,000-ton freighter, shen ling-pao, engineer at the talien red flag shipyard, found that the equipment they were using was too unwieldy. it was very tiring for the workers. she therefore proposed improvements and her suggestion was endorsed by the leadership.

the workshop organized a three-in-one group composed of workers, cadres and technicians. shen ling-pao even brought her bedroll to the workshop and for several nights and days she and her comrades studied and drew designs non-stop, getting snatches of sleep at intervals by the side of the machines. finally they succeeded in introducing a small, light and handy hydro-jack to replace the unwieldy tools. this lightened the intensity of labour and speeded up the shipbuilding work. two workers now do three or four times as much as what five or six workers did before. the workers showered high praise on the three-in-one group, and especially on shen ling-pao who, in her dirty oily overalls, was affectionately referred to as "our engineer exclamation"

ever since she came to the shipyard over a decade ago, shen ling-pao has persisted in integrating herself with the workers, and as a result has introduced many innovations, some of which have been adopted by other shipyards.

39-year-old shen ling-pao was assigned to work in the tatien red flag shipyard 18 years ago after graduating from chiaotung university in shanghai. she first worked as a technician in the tool-making workshop. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching that "the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants", she took part in productive labour three days a week and as far as possible identified herself with the workers. she regularly consulted them on problems she encountered when working alongside them or in designing. during her spare-time or on holidays, she often called at the homes of workers.

among the more than 150 innovations she has introduced over the years is a new tool which is an improvement on the tool for turning small parts of a diesel engine piston. this new tool, which raised efficiency 20-fold, is entirely a product of her discussions with the workers.

she has also introduced a new switch for pneumatic tools to lower the volume of air required. in the first few years of her work in the shipyard, she made more than 50 such innovations which effectively helped to raise production. she was promoted an engineer in 1962 in charge of technical guidance for jigs and fixtures in the whole shipyard. she was then only 28.

she persisted in her integration with the workers. when she found that a kind of punch they were using quickly became worn out, she combined with the workers in studying this problem and improved the metal structure of the punch and its method of operation. this improvement alone raised efficiency 30-fold.

shen ling-pao is now the head of the shipyard's tools designing group, promoted to this post in the great proletarian cultural revolution. since then she has introduced a number of important technical innovations through her persistence in integrating herself with the workers.

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Phenomenal Changes in South China Hilly Area

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 19, 1973)

a people's commune formed by one of china's smallest nationalities has advanced from dire poverty to prosperity after many years of hard work.

the hsianan people's commune, where the maonan people live in compact community, is in a hilly area in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. while under the kuomintang rule, the maonan people had not even a dog's chance to improve their lot. water was scarce in the area and grain yield used to be low.

liberation brought an end to the people's misery. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the maonan people organized themselves into agricultural cooperatives in 1956, which were merged into a people's commune in 1958. relying on their collective strength, they began building water conservancy works in cooperation with people of other nationalities in the area. their first reservoir, with a storage capacity of a million cubic metres, was completed in the spring of 1959.

during the cultural revolution, the maonans carried out a deep-going movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and worked hard to improve farming conditions.

the sunghsien production team is in a hilly village that frequently suffered from drought. after the team leader, chin shao-chi, visited tachai in 1966, he led the team members in building irrigation projects. after two winters and springs of hard work, the team dug a 2.5-kilometre-long stone-lined ditch and a pond capable of watering 17 hectares of land. in addition, the team terraced three hectares of hill slopes to grow two crops of rice a year. grain yield rose to 6.5 tons per hectare in 1969, topping the target set for this region in the national programme for agricultural development.

inspired by this example, the movement to learn from tachai has developed in depth throughout the hsianan commune. the commune has in the past few years built 272 reservoirs and ponds, 100 ditches, three small hydro-electric power stations and four electric pumping stations. this has increased the irrigated acreage from 66 to 566 hectares. the commune had a record grain harvest of 6,500 tons in 1971 and reaped another good harvest in 1972 despite a severe drought. after setting aside enough grain for food, seeds, fodder and reserves, it supplied the state with 580 tons of surplus grain last year.

the commune now has electricity for irrigation, processing of farm produce, crushing of fodder and other purposes. it has nine tractors, 41 diesel engines, and 364 other farm machines including rice transplanters, husking machines and pumps. it runs a farm implement plant, sugar refineries, pottery kilns and repair workshops.

the living standards of the maonans have been greatly improved. new houses have been built. electric lights are replacing oil lamps. a radio re-diffusion network reaches out to every household. many have bought sewing machines and radio-sets. every family has grain reserves and most families have bank deposits.

education has made rapid progress. before liberation, the labouring people had no access to education. now there are one senior middle school, three junior middle schools, and 56 primary schools. eighty per cent of the school-age children now attend school. more than 100 maonan teachers have been trained. there are 70 college graduates.

there was not a single doctor in the area before liberation. smallpox and cholera were rampant and took a heavy toll. after liberation, the people's government sent medical workers and large quantities of medicine to the area and built a hospital there. smallpox and cholera were stamped out. now every production brigade and team has a clinic or a health centre.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1973)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo gave a banquet here this evening for the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, which has returned from its visit to albania.

attending the banquet were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including tien wei-hsin, chang tsung-hsun, fu chuan-tso, wang lei, chung han-chiu, wang yueh-hsi and yu hung-liang, and chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua.

present at the banquet were military attache qazim kapisyzi and commercial counsellor theohar fundo of the albanian embassy in peking.

during the course of the banquet, ambassador xhorxhi robo and vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien toasted the evergreen, militant friendship between the peoples and armies of albania and china.

Albanian "Gjithe Populu Ushtar" Art Exhibition Closes in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 19, 1973)

the "gjithe populu ushtar" (every man a soldier) fine art exhibition of the albanian people's republic closed in shanghai today after a two weeks run.

the exhibition began showing here on july 6. among those who were present at the local opening ceremony and saw the paintings were wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman

of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chen-ya, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and sheng shu-shan, leading member of the local branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the noted albanian painter fatmir haxhiu attended the opening ceremony and accompanied wang hsiu-chen and other chinese comrades in seeing the paintings on show.

some 30,000 people visited the exhibition during its fortnight-long run here. many said that they drew profound lessons and inspiration from the albanian people's struggle for national liberation and their efforts at turning every man a soldier during the period of socialism depicted in these paintings which were a vivid reflection of their fighting life. many visitors paid warm tribute to the albanian people for their heroism and tenacious revolutionary spirit and acclaimed the encouraging achievements won by albanian painters in the realm of artistic creation.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Pai Hsiang-kuo Leaves Peking for Australia and New Zealand at Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1973)

a chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left here by air at noon today for friendly visits to australia and new zealand.

it was sent off at the airport by li chiang and chen chieh, vice-ministers of foreign trade; tu yu-yun, assistant minister of foreign trade and director of the ministry's general office, and leading members of departments concerned, including wu fan-wu, sun so-chang, tien kuang-tao, yang wei, sung wei-ping and chang hsing-chiao.

present also were stephen fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, john garlin carter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of new zealand in china, and d.m. march, first secretary of the british embassy in china.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese-Chinese Basketball Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1973)

the visiting burmese men's basketball team drew warm applause from 18,000 spectators during its friendly match with the peking youth team at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

a welcome ceremony was held in honour of the visitors prior to the match. present were chao cheng-hung and tung shou-yi, vice-presidents of the all-china sports federation, mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, wang to, jen chao, chang hsi and chu tse.

they attended the ceremony and watched the friendly match together with u thein tin, leader of the burmese delegation, u soe win, secretary of the delegation, u myat htun, manager of the basketball team, u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china, and mrs. u thein maung, and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy here.

chao cheng-hung and tung shou-yi met and had a friendly conversation with u thein tin, u soe win, u myat htun and other burmese friends prior to the ceremony.

the match was played in a friendly atmosphere and the spectators gave the teams big applause.

the match was an interesting contrast of styles and tactics. the peking youth team was taller and had five players who could jump high enough to dip the ball into the basket. they used overhead passing and won the match 90:57 by means of their advantage in backboard control.

the burmese players showed greater agility and cohesiveness in dribbling and passing. they used quick floor passing to cut toward the basket. team captain tin maung shwe drew an outburst of applause as he dribbled past three defenders from mid court to the end line and scored from under the basket. half-time score was 39:24 in favour of the peking youth team.

wang yi-cheng, coach of the peking youth team, and burmese coach u than gyaung were in cordial conversation after the match. wang yi-cheng said: "china and burma are friendly neighbours and there exists a profound friendship between the people of our two countries. this was embodied in the match this evening.

"the burmese team has greater experience in international competition and has an instant answer to any tactical change we made. this is one of the many

things our young coaches and players should learn from the visitors," he added.

u than gyaung said: "the purpose of our visit is to exchange experience with our chinese colleagues and learn from each other. the peking youth team set a good example and shows how a younger generation of basketball players should be trained." he expressed the hope that basketball coaches of the two countries would always co-operate to make common progress in improving the standards of basketball and help enhance the friendship between the people of the two countries.

Leader of Burmese Men's Basketball Team Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1973)

u thein tin, leader of the burmese men's basketball team, this evening gave a reciprocal banquet on the occasion of the visits to china of the burmese men's basketball team and national men's volleyball team.

attending the banquet were leading members of departments concerned, including chung shih-tung, tung shou-yi, chang chih-huai, chao pin, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, jen chao, chang hsi and wang wen-chung, and chinese basketball players.

present were burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife, and u soe win, secretary, u myat tun, manager, and players, of the basketball team.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jul. 18, 1973)

marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo, received chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien here yesterday. the president had a sincere and friendly talk with the ambassador.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Photos Exhibition Opens in Turin

(NCNA-English Rome, Jul. 19, 1973)

a chinese photos exhibition opened in the madama palace of turin on july 16.

the exhibition is held under the joint auspices of the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china and the turin municipal government. present at the opening ceremony were over 300 italian friends from various circles.

senator mario berardi, secretary-general of the association giorgio zucchetti, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in italy wang chuan-pin made speeches at the ceremony. they expressed the hope that the exhibition would strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

nearly 100 photos on display depict the history of the chinese revolutionary struggles and scenes of socialist revolution and construction.

a chinese film-week will be held and some new chinese films shown during the exhibition.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Volleyball Players Continue to Hold Friendly Matches, Make Tours in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 19, 1973)

the men's and women's teams of the chinese volleyball delegation respectively toured nagasaki and yokohama on july 17.

the men's team had a friendly match with the all-japan university students volleyball team before 3,000 spectators in nagasaki yesterday.

the chinese team won the match three to one.

rokuro ikeda, vice-chairman of the nagasaki volleyball association, and hsia lang, leader of the chinese volleyball delegation, made speeches at an opening ceremony before the match. then yoshitake morotani, mayor of nagasaki city, served a ball, which was later presented to the chinese team as a token of friendship.

the chinese women's team had a friendly match in yokohama yesterday with the japan national women's volleyball team. the chinese team lost 1:3.

after the match, ichio asukada, mayor of yokohama city, gave a cocktail party in honour of the guest team.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1973)

a chinese badminton team led by tien hsueh-cheng and lu ming-jung left peking by train today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

Chinese Badminton Team Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 20, 1973)

a chinese badminton team with tien hsueh-cheng as leader and lu ming-jung as deputy leader arrived here by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the team was welcomed at the railway station by kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, and members of departments concerned as well as korean badminton players.

shih kuo-pao, first secretary of the chinese embassy in korea, was also present.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese "Racing-Club" Football Delegation Leaves Peking for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1973)

the lebanese "racing-club" football delegation led by elie j. koubali and youssef h.d. ammar wound up a friendly visit to peking and left for tientsin by train this morning.

it was seen off at the railway station by chang chih-hua1, a leading member of the chinese football association, and leading members of other organizations concerned, as well as chinese football players.

on hand were adib alameddine, secretary of the lebanese embassy in peking, and munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Li Chi Meets Mexican Teachers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1973)

li chi, leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the visiting group of mexican teachers.

leader of the group is eustacio roblero gomez and deputy leader is felipe lara salguero.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned including kung hsiao, tu ying, hu shou-hsin, liu ju-kun and chu ping-yi.

the visiting group of mexican teachers arrived here monday. earlier, the group toured kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and nanking.

Exhibition of Mexico's Traditional Art and Culture Opens in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 19, 1973)

the exhibition of mexico's traditional art and culture began showing to the public here yesterday after being presented in peking and chengchow.

chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; wang nai-ching, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; and wang liang, a leading member of the kiangsu branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, were among the 300 and more people present at the local opening ceremony.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and other mexican friends who had made a special trip to nanking for the occasion were also present.

speaking at the ceremony, wang liang and ambassador anguiano both expressed the wish for the steady development of the friendship and cultural interchange between china and mexico. after the ceremony, chinese and mexican friends saw the exhibits together.

yesterday evening, vice-chairman chiang ko gave a dinner in honour of ambassador anguiano and the other mexican friends.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Princess and Kumar Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1973)

her royal highness princess shobha shahi of nepal and kumar mohan bahadur shahi left peking for shanghai by air this morning at the end of their friendly visit here.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, leading members of departments concerned, including li ching-chuan, chung shih-tung, liang feng and kuo tung-chun, chinese badminton coaches and players, and officials of the nepalese embassy here.

accompanying the guests to shanghai are nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, and kuo lei, a leading member of a department of the physical culture and sports commission.

while in peking, the princess and kumar visited the peking arts and crafts factory, the peking physical culture institute, the peking spare-time sports school and a kindergarten, and toured the city and places of historical interest around peking.

Nepalese Badminton Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 20, 1973)

the nepalese badminton delegation left for hangchow by train today after a friendly visit here.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from peking on july 15. during its stay in shanghai, it played two friendly contests, one with the shanghai team and the other with the fukien team.

kao chih-jung, vice-chairman, and chang chen-ya, a standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned were among the 4,000 spectators watching its friendly matches with the fukien team yesterday evening.

also present to watch the matches were her royal highness princess shobha shahi of nepal and kumar mohan bahadur shahi who arrived here on a visit yesterday and nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife who are accompanying them on the visit.

kumar mohan bahadur shahi also took part in the friendly matches. he played in the men's singles and in a men's doubles exhibition match by pairing with a chinese player. the excellent performance and good sportsmanship displayed by the players of the two countries were warmly applauded. the host and guest teams each won two matches in the men's singles.

during its encounter with the shanghai team, chinese and nepalese players were paired off in an exhibition show of men's and women's doubles. their good friendly cooperation deeply impressed the spectators. in the five men's singles matches, the host team had four wins.

during their visit here, the guests also visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory, a suburban people's commune and a school. they were guests at a banquet given in their honour by the shanghai branch of the chinese badminton association.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali National Football Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1973)

the somali national football team with ahmed osman yusuf as its leader and ahmed mahamed ossoble as its deputy leader left here for home by air this evening.

the team visited the democratic people's republic of korea after it had wound up its visit to china, and returned to peking again.

it was seen off at the airport by yuan tsai-chun and other leading members of departments concerned.

geilani scek ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking, and other embassy officials were present.

CHINA AND UN

Developing Countries, Small and Medium-Sized Countries Oppose Maritime Hegemonism at UN Sea-Bed Meetings

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 19, 1973)

many developing countries and small and medium-sized countries have opposed superpowers' maritime hegemonism and taken a firm stand to defend their state sovereignty and maritime resources at the u.n. sea-bed committee and sub-committee meetings since july 2.

bakula, representative of peru, said that peru supports the 200 nautical miles thesis and that it is defending its maritime sovereignty against incursions by foreign

fleets and safeguarding its national fishery energetically. peru will make no step backward on the question of recognizing the sovereignty and right of jurisdiction over the waters adjacent to its coasts, he declared. he expressed the hope that all other countries confronted with the arrogant claims of those big powers that pursue power politics will make the same self-defence.

bakula noted that the coastal countries of the third world will not accept regulations imposed upon them, since these regulations hem in their full sovereignty over the disposal of the natural resources in their territories and adjacent waters. those big powers which in the past advocated the "freedom of seas" to justify their policy of controlling the natural resources of other countries are now trying to achieve their aim under cover of the thesis of "common patrimony".

taylor-kamara, representative of sierra leone, pointed out that sierra leone and some other african, asian and european countries have declared their support for the 200 miles territorial waters limit within which coastal countries should exercise their right of jurisdiction. he also pointed out that maritime rights should not be used as an instrument for achieving political, economic and military domination.

george b. zotiades, representative of greece, said that the principle of sovereign equality of states constitutes the corner stone of international law and the basis of international relations. "state sovereignty over its territory is not negotiable. no states here present is empowered to negotiate away its territorial sovereignty," he pointed out. he also stressed the principle of the sovereign equality of all states, irrespective of their size, population and geographic location.

don teodoro bustamante, representative of ecuador, said that in the past, one country who possessed the power, had the right to exploit, at her will, the resources of the sea. he pointed out that formulating a new law of the sea should be based on the principle of the equality and should not hamper the interests of the developing countries.

espino-gonzalez, representative of panama, said that the delegation of panama was not agreed with the principle that the breadth of the territorial sea would be decided in accordance with the capacity of fishing. he said that the old system was inherited from colonialist domination. espino-gonzalez said that the new law of the sea should reflect the new realities and the interests of all nations.

ahmet akyamac, representative of turkey, stressed that each country has right to determine its breadth of her territorial sea.

ramiro saravia guerreiro, representative of brazil, said that the new law of the sea should be composed of

fundamental principles -- regarding the concrete conditions of the country, the principles of the united nations charter, in favour of the peace and security, taking note of the interests of developing countries and safeguarding the environment of the sea.

arvid pardo, representative of malta, said that marine pollution was caused by a limited number of industrialized countries. a polluting state should bear the responsibility and should be liable for damages.

shen wei-liang, chinese representative, made a statement on "the sea area within the limits of national jurisdiction" at today's meeting of sub-committee ii of the committee. the chinese delegation has submitted the "working paper on sea area within the limits of national jurisdiction" to sub-committee ii for deliberation at the meeting.

shen wei-liang said that the question relating to the limits of jurisdiction of a coastal state is one of the very acute and important questions in the current struggle for maritime rights and as such it has to be properly settled in the forth-coming international conference on the law of the sea. he said: "in the contemporary world, the superpowers, for the purpose of contending for hegemony over seas and oceans and plundering the offshore resources of other countries, have tried in every way to place unreasonable restraints on the limits of jurisdiction of other coastal states, thus causing serious threat and injury to the security and the interests of national economy of these countries, especially the developing countries. in consequence, the great number of developing countries have risen in resistance which has become a gigantic struggle against hegemonism in defense of national rights. in this struggle, the just stand taken by some latin american states which took the lead in advocating 200 nautical miles of sovereignty and jurisdiction has won warm support and sympathy of the large number of small and medium-sized countries of the world. "the declaration on the law of the sea" adopted at the summit conference of the african states last may, has inequivocally announced that a coastal state has the right to establish a 200 mile exclusive economic zone. this is not only an important measure for safeguarding the sovereignty and offshore resources of african countries, but also a great contribution to the common struggle waged by developing countries in opposing maritime hegemonism. the superpowers are certainly not happy about it; they have been doing their utmost to oppose it. what calls for special attention is the fact that some one, who claims himself to be the 'friend' of the developing countries, is in truth doing his utmost to oppose and unscrupulously attacking the just stand which reflects the fundamental interests of the developing countries.

"recently, he has further alleged that the establishment of 200 mile economic zone will reduce the resources in the international seabed area. it looks as if it is for

the common interests of all countries that he opposes the 200 mile economic zone. but, on the other hand, he demanded that the limits of the continental shelf be extended to a depth of 500 meters. according to this criterion, the continental shelf of his country will far exceed 200 miles and in some places will extend up to seven hundred miles and even more than one thousand miles. on the one hand, he is attempting to restrict the limits of jurisdiction of other states, but, on the other hand, is doing his utmost to expand his own limits of jurisdiction. is it not clear whose interests he is really concerned with?"

the chinese representative clearly pointed out: "the chinese government has consistently supported the just struggle of the developing countries in defense of their maritime rights and firmly supported their reasonable proposition for an exclusive economic zone not exceeding 200 nautical miles."

referring to the question relating to the breadth of the territorial sea, he said: "the chinese delegation has always held that all coastal states are entitled to reasonably determine the breadth of their own territorial seas according to their own specific conditions. to put it in a concrete way, a coastal state, in determining the breadth of its territorial sea, will consider its own geographical conditions and the needs of safeguarding its own security, and also take into account the legitimate interests of neighbouring states and the convenience of international navigation. we hold that this is the fundamental principle for determining the breadth of the territorial sea. on this basis, states in the same region with similar natural conditions and common national interests may, through consultations on an equal footing, determine a unified breadth or a limit of the territorial sea for the region. the question as to whether there is necessity for a maximum limit of the territorial sea for all states should be settled by all states through consultations on the basis of equality. nevertheless, the superpowers, in disregard of the sovereignty and economic interests of other states, try to force their own will on others in order to push forward their policies of hegemony and power politics. this is what we firmly oppose."

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Agreement on China Providing Emergency Supplementary Free Economic Aid to Republic of South Vietnam in 1973 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 19, 1973)

an agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on china providing emergency supplementary free economic aid to the republic of south viet nam in 1973 was signed here this evening.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, was present at the signing ceremony. prior to the ceremony, vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a very cordial conversation with members of the economic specialists' group from the republic of south viet nam led by nguyen van quang, r.s.v.n. ambassador to china.

li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and ambassador nguyen van quang, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

also present were:

members of the economic specialists' group dinh van niem and tran manh, and diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking tran binh, cao duc minh, vo phat loc, phan quang ngau and le quoc lam;

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim, and le quang tuong and le tuan, officials, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and

han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam, and leading members of departments concerned wang pin, liang feng, yang jung-chieh, ma ching-chai, chang fu-jung and chang hsing-chiao.

while in peking, the economic specialists' group held talks on several occasions with chinese departments concerned. the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam were honoured at a dinner hosted by li chiang, and visited places of interest.

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Visits Haiphong City

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 19, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china paid a friendly visit to haiphong city and gave two performances there to the warm welcome of over 40,000 spectators.

tran kien, secretary of the haiphong municipal committee of the viet nam workers' party, and le duc thinh, chairman of the municipal administrative committee, watched the two performances which were given in the people's theatre of the city on the evening of july 17 and july 18.

at the end of the performance on july 18 which was the last one in viet nam, chairman le duc thinh and others mounted the stage to congratulate the troupe members for their success. the artists of haiphong city presented them with flowers.

at noon of that day, the administrative committee of the city gave a dinner in honour of the troupe. le duc thinh said at the dinner that the troupe's performance tour of the city there once again displayed the profound friendship between the people of viet nam and china.

on july 16 and 18, the troupe visited ha long bay and do son, two well-known scenery spots in north viet nam. the troupe returned to hanoi today.

Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan Meet Delegation of Vietnamese Paper "Nhan Dan" Led by Hoang Tung

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met with hoang tung, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and editor-in-chief of the vietnamese paper "nhan dan", and all members of the "nhan dan" delegation he is leading. they had a most cordial, friendly conversation.

taking part in the meeting were members of the delegation quang thai, chief of the paper's international news department, le tu vinh, the paper's staff correspondent in peking, and vu tue quynh, another correspondent of the paper.

taking part in the meeting also were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and le xuan hoa, peking correspondent of the south viet nam "giai phong" press agency.

present were shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary general of the cultural group under the state council, shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, lu ying, chen chun and pan fei, leading members of the "people's daily", hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and chang teh-wei and hu chien-wen.

Chinese Embassy in Vietnam Holds Banquet for Chinese Acrobatic Troupe's Visit to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 20, 1973)

the chinese embassy in viet nam held a banquet this evening for the friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam by the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china.

present were d.r.v.n. vice-minister of culture cu huy can, vice-chairman of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries vu quoc uy and officials and members of the viet nam central people's acrobatic troupe.

nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the d.r.v.n. was also present.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy chiu li-hsing, vice-minister cu huy can and troupe leader shen chien spoke at the banquet. they wished the troupe's visit to the d.r.v.n. a complete success and the militant solidarity and friendship between the peoples and art and literary workers of the two countries ever-green.

the vietnamese and chinese acrobats sang "viet nam-china", "long live chairman mao exclamation" and other revolutionary songs. an atmosphere of warm friendship prevailed throughout the banquet.

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CYL CONGRESSES

Szechwan and Sinkiang Hold Communist Youth League Congresses, Elect Provincial and Regional CYL Leading Organs

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 19, 1973)

(NCNA July 18, 1973) Szechwan Province and the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region held one after the other Communist Youth League Congresses between June 27 and July 17, and separately elected the 5th CYL Szechwan Provincial Committee and the 4th CYL Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. The two congresses took criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions concerning criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and youth work, made revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, summed up and exchanged experiences in CYL work, and discussed the future tasks. A warm atmosphere of fighting in unity prevailed throughout the congresses.

Liu Hsing-yüan (刘兴元), First Secretary of the CPC Szechwan Provincial Committee, and Saifudin, First Secretary of the CPC Sinkiang Regional Committee, separately attended the Provincial and Regional Congresses. They spoke at the congresses and extended warm congratulations to the convocation of the congresses.

During the congresses, the delegates made a serious study of the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and Chairman Mao's three basic principles--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." They thoroughly criticized and repudiated swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i for their criminal acts in practicing revisionism, split, and intrigue and conspiracy in a vain attempt to change the basic line and policies of the Party, subvert the

proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. On the basis of study and criticism of revisionism, the delegates talked freely about the current excellent situation. They deeply felt that through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the cadres and the broad masses of the province and the region had further raised their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle in line and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Responding to Chairman Mao's call, the broad masses of educated young people had gone to mountain and rural areas and firmly taken the road of identifying themselves with the workers and peasants, and were vigorously growing to maturity in the three great revolutionary movements. The broad masses of CYL members and young people fighting on the various fronts were active as a shock force in the movements for learning from Tachai in agriculture and learning from Tach'ing in industry, and by grasping the revolution and promoting production, they had made contributions toward building socialism.

The two congresses separately called on CYL organizations at various levels to guide CYL members and other young people in reading and studying seriously in the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, to consciously implement the line of unity for victory of the 9th Congress of the Party, and to strengthen the unity of the CYL members and other young people of all nationalities. They urged CYL organizations at various levels to take effective steps in grasping firmly and properly the work of sending educated young people to mountain and rural areas and regard such work as an important political task of a long-term nature. Under the leadership of the Party, CYL organizations at various levels must further strengthen the reconstruction of the CYL and actively carry out various activities in conformity with the characteristics of young people.

Both congresses invited old workers, old poor peasants and veterans of the old Red Army to contrast their past sufferings with today's happiness and to deliver reports on the glorious tradition of hard struggle. The Szechwan Provincial Congress organized its delegates to visit the Memorial Hall of the Hungyen Revolution and the class education exhibition in Chungking municipality. The Sinkiang Regional Congress organized its delegates to visit the revolutionary martyrs' tombs in Urumchi municipality. Through these activities, the delegates were given a profound course of class education and of education in line and revolutionary tradition.

In accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for the successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the delegates to the two congresses separately elected the provincial and regional CYL leading organs after full discussions and consultation. The provincial and regional Party committees approved the election of Chang Lien-hua (f.张莲花), Ku Shih-ch'uan (辜硕权), Chang Hui-ming (f.张惠明), Chiang Hai-yün (f.江海云) and Ts'ai Wen-pin (蔡文彬) as secretaries, and Lo-sung-ch'u-p'i (Tibetan nationality 洛松曲批), O-mu-chia-chia (Yi nationality 俄木加家), Hsiung Tai-fu (熊代富), and Sun Ch'uan-ch'i (f.孙传琪) as deputy secretaries, of the CYL Szechwan Provincial Committee; Nu-erh-t'i-yeh-fu (Uighur nationality 努尔提也夫) as secretary, and Chang Pen-hsin (张本信), Chuang Yi-ti (f.庄引娣), A-pu-tu-la (Uighur nationality 阿不都拉) and Mao-li-p'a (毛力帕) as deputy secretaries, of the CYL Sinkiang Uighur Regional Committee.

WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Anhwei, Hupeh, Shansi, Kirin and Hopei Hold Women's Congresses, Elect Leading Organs for Their Provincial Women's Federations

- the vigorous women's congresses of these provinces show the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of women who have been tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, and are fighting in unity

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 20, 1973)

(NCNA July 19, 1973) The five provinces of Anhwei, Hupeh, Shansi, Kirin and Hopei held one after the other women's congresses between June 30 and July 18, and elected the 4th Committee of the Anhwei Provincial Women's Federation, the 3rd Committee of the Hupeh Provincial Women's Federation, the 4th Committee of the Shansi Provincial Women's Federation, the 4th Committee of the Kirin Provincial Women's Federation, and the 5th Committee of the Hopei Provincial Women's Federation.

The women's congresses of the five provinces took criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, seriously studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions concerning criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and women work, criticized and repudiated the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, summed up and exchanged experiences in women work, and defined the future combat tasks. The vigorous women's congresses of the provinces showed the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of women who had been tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and were fighting in unity.

The overwhelming majority of the delegates to the congresses are workers and peasants. Many delegates are activists who have come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. Among them are model and advanced workers, full-time cadres engaged in women work, cultural, educational and medical workers, engineers and technicians, fighters of the People's Liberation Army, and educated young people who have settled in the mountain and rural areas. Patriotic personages, women of minority nationalities, returned overseas Chinese, and women representatives from among "children who can be properly educated" also attended the provincial congresses. Some veteran women of the Red Army, former women guerrilla fighters and veteran cadres who had done many years of women work also attended the meeting on invitation.

Sung P'ei-chang (宋佩璋), Secretary of the CPC Anhwei Provincial Committee, Tseng Szu-yü (曾思玉), First Secretary of the CPC Hupah Provincial Committee, Hsieh Chen-hua (謝振华), First Secretary of the CPC Shansi Provincial Committee, Wang Huai-hsiang (王淮湘), First Secretary of the CPC Kirin Provincial Committee, and Liu Tzu-hou (刘子厚), First Secretary of

the CPC Hopei Provincial Committee, separately attended and addressed the women's congresses of the different provinces. In their addresses, the responsible comrades of various provincial committees called on the broad masses of women in their provinces to read seriously books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, actively participate in the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, and embrace the ambitious determination in continuously winning new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The delegates to the congresses talked freely about the excellent situation of the women's movement in various provinces. All pointed out that by seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the broad masses of women had further raised their awareness of the class struggle and struggle in line and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The enthusiasm for socialism lying latent in the broad masses of women has more fully been brought into play. The broad masses of women commune members in the countryside and the women workers on the industrial and communications fronts have become an important force in learning from Tachai in agriculture and learning from Tach'ing in industry. The women workers on the finance and trade, cultural, educational and medical fronts, the women cadres of Party and government organs and the women fighters in the Liberation Army have all scored new achievements at their different work posts. By going to mountain and rural areas and taking the road of identifying themselves with the workers and peasants, large numbers of educated young women have rendered contributions toward building a socialist new countryside. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, large numbers of women activists and outstanding women cadres have come to the fore in various provinces and many of them have joined the Chinese Communist Party or the Communist Youth League. Some of them have also been selected for admission into leading bodies at various levels.

The delegates from different places pointed out that the excellent situation that has appeared in the women's movement is a victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. An abundance of facts show that by firmly and consistently adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolution line, it is possible to unite the broad masses of women, bring into full play their enthusiasm for socialism, and make them further play the part of "half of the work force" in the three great revolutionary movements.

After discussions, the five provincial congresses separately adopted resolutions calling on women's organizations at various levels to take criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, and further mobilize the broad masses of women to read and study seriously, to thoroughly criticize and repudiate the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and to raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The women's organizations are urged to carry out socialist education among women and mobilize them to conscientiously adhere to the Party's general line of building socialism through building the nation and keeping house with industry and thrift and to play an active part in the movements for learning from Tachai in agriculture and learning from Tach'ing in industry. The women's organizations should make great efforts to train and promote women cadres, and pay attention to solving problems of vital interest to women and implementing the policy of equal pay for equal work performed by people of both sexes and the policy of according protection to working women. The broad masses of women should be educated to adopt the proletarian viewpoint toward love, marriage, family and children's education, and to resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology, to promote late marriage and family planning, to advocate the sharing of household chores between husband and wife, and to strengthen health work for mothers and children. Women's organizations at various levels are urged to show concern for and take good care of the healthy growth of educated young women sent to mountain and rural areas, to insist on educating the broad masses of women with proletarian internationalism, and to mobilize their efforts in contributing their strength to the revolution in China and the world revolution.

After full discussions and consultation, the five provincial women's congresses separately elected the committees of the five provincial women's federation in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. The plenary sessions of the committees elected--and the various provincial Party committees approved the election of--Ch'iang Yü-feng (强玉凤) as chairman and Ying I-ch'uan (应宜权), Huang Feng-ying (黄凤英), Lung Tung-hua (龙冬华), Yü Tzu-yu (俞自由) and Chou Hsien-min (周羡敏) as vice chairmen of the Anhwei Provincial Women's Federation; Ting Feng-ying (丁凤英) as chairman and Ch'en Hsi (陈晰), Kung Ying-ch'ao (宫颖超), Hsieh Wang-ch'un (谢望春), Hsia Chü-hua (夏菊花), Chang Tien (张典), Li Yu-hua (李友华), Wang Ts'ai-chu (王彩珠), P'an Lien-ying (潘莲英), and Hsin Chih-ying (辛志英) as vice chairmen of the Hupeh Provincial Women's Federation; Shen Chi-lan (申纪兰) as chairman and Wang Jo-chün (王若君), Sung Li-ying (宋立英), An Ch'i-feng (安启凤) and Jung Hsiu-o (戎秀娥) as vice chairmen of the Shansi Provincial Women's Federation; Chang Sung-t'ing (张松霆) as chairman and Wang Chen-ying (王振英), Hsü Hsiu-chieh (徐秀杰), Ch'i Tien-yün (齐殿云) and Chang Ying (张瑛) as vice chairmen of the Kirin Provincial Women's Federation; and Wang Kuei-hua (王桂华) as chairman and Wang Min (王敏), Hou Chün (侯隽), Chang Hsiu-keng (张秀耕) and Ma Li-kuo (马力国) as vice chairmen of the Hopei Provincial Women's Federation.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Deeply Develop the Revolution in Liberal Arts Education in the Course of Criticizing Revisionism and Rectifying the Style of Work

by

the CCP Committee of the Liaoning University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 19, 1973)

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, we have, under the leadership of the provincial and municipal Party committees, guided the broad masses of teachers and students to make revolutionary mass criticism against the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, correctly summed up the lessons and experiences, maintained the orientation of making liberal arts take society as their factory, and pushed forward the in-depth development of the revolution in liberal arts.

Maintain the Correct Orientation of the Revolution in Liberal Arts Education

In order to grasp the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, we have with reference to reality on the educational front and the in-depth development of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, guided the broad masses of students to center discussion on problems in three aspects: First, to study over and over again the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism personally drawn up by Chairman Mao and make a comparison of it with the sinister words and deeds of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type so that everybody could understand clearly their reactionary outlook in attempting to change the basic line of the Party, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Second, to look back over the historical experience of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the educational front since the liberation, so that everybody could understand the protracted and complex nature of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and enthusiastically help and support newborn things that have appeared during the proletarian revolution in education. Third, to link up the utterances made by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to sabotage and interfere with the revolution in education for examination and see clearly the identity of their ideological system and theoretical basis. No matter whether they advocate self-cultivation behind closed doors or "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul," they are always opposed to the principle of unity of theory and practice and the materialist theory of reflection.

By means of discussion, the broad masses of teachers and students have grasped the ultra-Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for in-depth criticism and enabled a new look to appear in the revolution in liberal arts education. The worker-peasant-soldier students and some teachers of various departments of arts have in successio

stepped out of the school and gone deep into the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment to define their tasks, and study revolutionary theory in accordance with the realities.

For example: The worker-peasant-soldier students of the freshman class in the Chinese Department took part in the festival of literary and art performances in Liaoning Province. Taking part in the practice of the revolution in literature and art and proceeding from making a study of the present state of affairs, they studied the Marxist theory of literature and art and learned many things that could never be learned in classroom or from books, such as the new subject of how literary works could reflect the struggle in line. After looking over many repertoires, the teachers and students brought forth their own problems, and again by means of study and discussion, solved initially these problems.

A firm stand on taking society as a factory has also further promoted reform in the pedagogic contents of different branches of learning. Take logic for example. In the past it was considered to be a science for studying the method of thinking that was highly abstract and generalized, and books on the subject could only be compiled in the footsteps of those written in the past, and lectures could only be given along the line of those given in the past. Since January this year, the teachers engaged in the teaching of formal logic have organized an educational revolution practice team. Taking with them problems in the reform of logic teaching, they have gone separately to some factories and communes, and by examining such original documents as notices, regulations and contracts of all descriptions as well as draft dispatches and reports, have acquainted themselves with many fresh and lively conditions for the study and application of logic by the masses of workers and peasants.

They have also joined the masses in making revolutionary mass criticism, and helped the master craftsmen and poor and lower-middle peasants to use the knowledge of logic to improve the fighting power of revolutionary mass criticism. They have come to realize through practice that only when linked with reality and applied in practice could formal logic possess vitality. Through going deep into the three great revolutionary movements to draw rich nourishment and material, they have compiled popular talks on logic for the workers, peasants and soldiers, thereby changing the past pedagogic contents that talked about big dog and small dog when concept was taught and about "when it rains the ground will be wet" when instruction on reasoning was given--pedagogic contents that were in no way connected with the three great revolutionary movements. Such talks are welcomed by the workers and peasants masses.

The course of this stage of revolution in liberal arts education tells us that the traditional influence of the bourgeoisie on the liberal arts front is very deep-rooted, and the road of advance for the revolution in education is fraught with struggle. We must maintain the philosophy of struggle, always uphold a vigorous fighting spirit and fight against the interference and sabotage of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and the traditional influence of the bourgeoisie, before we can maintain the correct orientation of making liberal arts take the whole society as its factory.

Reform the Liberal Arts Teaching Ranks

Maintaining that liberal arts must take society as a factory has posed new problems for the reform of the liberal arts teaching ranks. When the practice of the revolution in education was first carried out, there were three things quite a number of liberal arts teachers could not adapt themselves to doing mass work in teaching activities, they could not adapt themselves to explaining problems by linking up theory with practice in social investigation, and they could not adapt themselves to the great classroom of society which required the teachers to be well prepared with theory and knowledge in many fields.

How could the liberal arts teachers adapt themselves to the demand of taking society as a factory and gradually overcome the three things they could not accommodate? In criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, we laid emphasis on grasping three problems:

First, to regularly conduct education in line for the teachers in correlation with the realities of the revolution in education and help them improve their understanding of the great significance of "education should be revolutionized." For example, in the preceding period, we grasped the question of the two kinds of view on teaching quality to develop a discussion, carried out a systematic investigation on the quality of study of the worker-peasant-soldier students, and used many facts to criticize the erroneous concept of "intellectual culture comes first" advocated by the bourgeoisie, thereby enabling the teachers to acquire a correct understanding of the proletarian standard of educational quality and of the path to improving quality, and to go further in firmly adhering to the correct orientation of the revolution in liberal arts education. When conducting education in line for the teachers, we realized that only by making revolutionary mass criticism and constantly eliminating the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the teaching ranks could the brilliant thought of liberal arts must take the whole society as its own factory be able to take root in the minds of the teachers.

Second, to study works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings and to further raise the theoretical level of the liberal arts teachers. Since the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, we have organized the teachers to adopt various methods to develop activities in the study of works by Marx and Lenin as well as of Chairman Mao's writings. In the past two years, the teachers of the whole school had systematically studied such works as "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy" and "Anti-Dühring." By means of study, the teachers have improved their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

Third, to participate in revolutionary practice. Learn warfare through warfare, and learn from practice things formerly not understood. In the past few years, by firmly adhering to the viewpoint of "practice is primary" we adopted various means to enable the teachers to take part directly in actual struggle in society, so that they could temper themselves and rise to a higher plane in the course of serving proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers. Our concrete methods are:

Arrangements are made for the teachers to go to business departments and basic level units to take part in actual work of the right type, and to undergo a longer period of training so that they could understand more thoroughly the condition of class struggle and the struggle for production and effectively improve their ability to analyze and solve problems. For example, some teachers of the Department of Economics went to business departments to take part in actual work for as long as two years, and all gained a deeper comprehension of the line, politics and tactics of the Party on economic construction as well as new experiences after the great cultural revolution. After they returned to school, all of them made new progress both in writing and compiling materials for teaching socialist political economy and in expounding economic laws by linking theory with practice. Recently, with the support of the CCP Peichen Hsien Committee, we arranged for several teachers of philosophy to take up deputy posts in production brigades, and to study Marxism in the course of struggling against nature and the elements together with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The teachers are organized to take part in the educational revolution practice team, go deep into society, run the school with open doors, and in accordance with the need, adopt diverse methods, such as holding reading classes and short-term participation in work, to serve society. In the course of serving actual struggle, the teachers by familiarizing themselves with society, learning from society and receiving re-education politically and studying again vocationally, have improved both their ideological level and their vocational ability. In the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the teachers of the Department of Philosophy went over 100 times to various fronts to guide and assist the masses in the study of works by Marx and Lenin. Their lessons had an audience of 130,000.

Arrangements are made for the teachers to take part in social investigation activities. Social investigation conducted under the guidance of leading organs and business departments theoretically answer various problems produced in actual struggle and play an important part in urging the liberal arts teachers to pay attention to the study of existing conditions and changing the condition of separation of theory from reality. For example, under the provincial planning committee, a social investigation group from the Department of Economics carried out a thoroughgoing investigation of the problem of how to correctly handle the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry at the heavy industry base. By means of conducting social investigations, it not only supplied the leading organs with material for studying the question, but also supplied information for writing and compiling a portion of teaching materials. It also made preparations for the teachers to conduct teaching by linking theory with practice, so that problems encountered in actual struggle could be speedily reflected in the teaching of liberal arts.

Practice shows that teachers who have gone deep into the three great revolutionary movements for a longer period of time and have a deeper understanding of actual work have a stronger capacity for organization in the aspect of leading the students and conducting teaching in conjunction with the fighting task, and the result of their teaching is bound to be better. This is because, only those teachers who have truly overcome the separation of theory from reality could help the students link up theory with reality.

The Key Lies in Further Strengthening the Leadership of the Party

Strengthening the leadership of the Party committee over the revolution in education is a very important matter. The higher is its understanding of the importance of the educational revolution in liberal arts, the more effective the leadership of the Party committee is and the more vigorous would be the forward development of the educational revolution in liberal arts. For the sake of properly carrying out the revolution in liberal arts education, the leading body must have a higher awareness of class struggle and the struggle in line. It must fully understand the seriousness of the phenomenon marked by the domination of our school by bourgeois intellectuals for 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and must have the determination to reform thoroughly the former college of arts and build a new college of arts. Those with a low level must study diligently. Those with limited experience must be bold in practice. Those with a greater number of contradictions must be good at solving them, and those with greater difficulties must dare to fight and overcome them. In this manner, the educational revolution in liberal arts is sure to triumph.

In order to make a success of the educational revolution in liberal arts, the leading members must firmly adhere to the materialist theory of reflection, oppose idealist transcendentalism, change their style of work, go deep into the frontline of teaching, discover and solve contradictions and understand the laws. In taking society as a factory and conducting teaching in conjunction with the fighting tasks, how to select good integrating points for liberal arts is often a key question bearing the magnitude of the gain in teaching. By going to the frontline of teaching reform to conduct investigation and study as well as practice a number of times, some of our leading members have come to understand gradually the three important factors in the selection of good integration points. First, the timing must be right, and this means that teaching needs a point where an actual struggle is in progress. Second, the location must be appropriate; the teachers and students must be able to get into it, break away from it and come out of it, and it must be of help to the ideological remolding of the teachers and students. Third, the task must be matched as closely as possible, and since the various specialized courses in the department of arts have their own special features, the defining of fighting tasks must take into consideration as far as possible the requirements and possibilities of the specialties.

The strengthening of the leadership of the Party committee in the educational revolution in liberal arts also requires us to go on studying new problems and boldly fostering newborn things. The Department of History taught ancient Chinese history by linking up the discovery of cultural relics with historical documents, thereby enabling such teaching to become more lively and vigorous. However, teaching in the school was still rather dull. For the sake of breaking away from this situation, some of the teachers proposed that they must, after introducing the outlines of various periods of historical development, organize the students to develop discussion on the basis of serious reading and ample preparation. Some relevant leading comrades of the Party branch of the Department of History went deep into the classroom, and after conducting investigation and study, they supported this view.

When studying the question of "The appraisal of Emperor T'aitsung of T'ang Dynasty and the class essence of the reign of Chenk'uan," the teachers first recounted the political and economical situation in the early part of the T'ang Dynasty and the peasant uprising toward the end of the Sui Dynasty, and organized the students to study the relevant chapters of the "Communist Manifesto," "Anti-Dühring" and "The State and Revolution" as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, such as "The Chinese Revolution and the CCP," look through such historical works as "Book of Ancient T'ang," "Book of Modern T'ang," "Chronological History of China" and "Government Platforms under the Reign of Chenk'uan." After that everybody was asked to write outlines for discussion and take part in debates. After this phase of practical activity in teaching and learning by the teachers and students of the Department of History, there is a marked improvement in the ability of the students to analyze and solve problems, and some experience has been accumulated from the educational revolution in liberal arts.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Rapid Industrial Growth in East China Province

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 21, 1973)

gross industrial output by the east china province of kiangsu in the first half of this year was 15.5 per cent higher than in the same 1972 period. the workers achieved this by carrying out the party's general line for building socialism and deepening the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

among the some 60 major items that met or topped their semi-annual targets were steel, pig iron, coal, coke, electricity, hand tractors, motor vehicles, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, pumps, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, bicycles, cigarettes, sewing-machines and chemical fibres.

the province boosted the production of industrial goods for agricultural use in line with the general policy formulated by chairman mao for developing the national economy, namely, taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor. farm machines and parts, chemical fertilizer and insecticides all exceeded 50 per cent of their 1973 quotas. the annual quotas for diesel engines, electric motors, transformers and wire had been fulfilled by the end of may. new effective pesticides with low poison to human beings and livestock were trial-produced.

the provincial industrial departments have encouraged the workers to take part in strengthening the management of enterprises and go full steam ahead with technical innovations to tap production potentials and raise labour productivity. this, plus the completion of new industrial enterprises, has resulted in a 19 per cent annual increase in the province's total industrial output value since the founding of the provincial revolutionary committee in 1968.

the changchou diesel engine plant, one of the leading plants making engines for agriculture, is outstanding for its mechanization of foundry work. it has built four production lines in the foundry that mechanize moulding, casting, cleaning and other foundry processes. one of them is a semi-automatic iron-casting production line controlled by fluidics, which increases efficiency more than 40-fold and reduces labour intensity. as a result, output of diesel engines has increased by a big margin.

WORKER-TECHNICIANS

Shanghai Trains More Worker-Technicians

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 21, 1973)

today the shanghai "july 21" workers' college celebrates the fifth anniversary of chairman mao's instruction that "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." this college was the first of its kind to be set up in the city in accordance with this instruction. it is run by the shanghai machine tool plant which, over the past five years, has selected 110 workers for training.

the first group of 52 students graduated from this college in 1971. together with their workmates in the plant, they have since completed the designing and manufacture of such products as large external grinding machines and high-efficiency broad wheel grinders, as well as boring and milling machines and multi-bit drilling machines. they have greatly reinforced the plant's technical and scientific research force.

thirty-year-old chou sai-fei, an electrician with ten years of practical experience before she entered the college, is now a designer in the plant's grinding-machine research institute. since her graduation she has designed the electrical parts of five machine tools, including an automatic grinder and a high-precision external grinding machine.

there are 23 "july 21" full-time workers' colleges in shanghai, in addition to a growing number of spare-time technical schools for workers. there is a municipal spare-time industrial college, 150 spare-time secondary schools and 10 other more elementary industrial schools, plus a large number of short-term training classes. shanghai now has a total of 207,000 worker-students. the number of worker-technicians trained by the shanghai machine tool plant in the past five years is equal to the total trained in all the years prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in training technical personnel from among the workers, the party organizations in the various industrial plants pay great attention to helping the students remould their world outlook by studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's writings. the students also raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines by listening to old workers compare their past and present life and by criticizing liu shao-chi's revisionist line in education.

the students are aware that they study for the sake of revolution and this is a matter whether the working class can hold sway in production and technology and dominate the realm of the superstructure, a matter of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the rapid recruitment of the technical force from among the workers has stimulated the mass movement for technical innovations and progress. the mills of the shanghai no. 2 weaving company originally had only 170 jet looms and just over 100 automatic ones. with more newly trained worker-technicians, the number of each has jumped to 2,000.

many of the plants under the shanghai light industry bureau are small ones of diverse trades. since the training of 1,700 technicians from among the workers of these plants more than 200 items of equipment and instruments have been made or renovated and 60 varieties of enamel and other ware designed.

the new worker-technicians have a new style of work. when shen kuan-sung of the shanghai machine tool plant undertook a piece of research, he showed great daring in trying things out in practice. every time this former fitter mapped out a design, he modestly canvassed the opinions of the workers. when he was experimenting on a key electric circuit, he worked day and night with two other designers in order to find the correct indices. day by day they reported their progress to the workers who joined in the discussion of the problems involved. they took just five days to find out the indices.

a number of workers, together with teachers and technicians, have compiled new teaching material based on their experience. the shanghai no. 1 electric machinery industry bureau has set up a three-in-one group to compile teaching material, including workers, teachers and technicians. they have produced a 12-volume set of textbooks covering mechanic drawing, lathe operation and several other subjects.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES CADRES

South China Hsien Trains More Cadres of Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 21, 1973)

large numbers of cadres of minority nationalities have been trained in shangszu county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. they are playing an important part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

people of chuang, yao, tung and other minority nationalities make up 91.4 per cent of the population of the county, which is located in a mountainous area. cadres of these nationalities have matured rapidly since liberation, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of the county party committee. they account for 87.4 per cent of the cadres at the county, commune and production brigade levels.

these cadres, mostly of poor and lower-middle peasant origin, are familiar with local conditions and maintain close ties with the masses. in 1970, the county party committee discussed a plan for enlarging a local reservoir submitted by the county water conservancy and power department. li ying-hsien of chuang nationality, who is a standing committee member of the county party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, analysed the hydrological conditions in the surrounding area and made good suggestions. the committee accepted his suggestions and approved the plan. the expanded reservoir now irrigates 1,000 hectares, more than double the former area, and meets the needs of a local hydro-electric power station.

the county party committee has organized the cadres to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. eighty per cent of the leading cadres of minority nationalities at the county and commune levels have attended party schools and study classes run by party organizations at higher levels.

cadres of han and minority nationalities often learn from and help each other. a vice-chairman of the nanping commune revolutionary committee, pan jih-tsai, is a young cadre of yao nationality. the county committee arranged for him to work with the han cadre hsieh hsiung, a standing committee member of the county party committee. hsieh hsiung helped him with his study and work. they went to the wangle production brigade together and helped the yao people there sum up and popularize the experience of growing paddy rice in the cold, mountainous area. the brigade's rice yield has reached 6.75 tons per hectare, matching the advanced level in the country, though rice was first grown there only a few years ago.

CHILDCARE

Chinese Mine "Adopts" Three Orphan Sisters

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 20, 1973)

three orphan sisters, "adopted" by a northeast china silicon mine, are growing up sound in mind and body with the state caring for their living and schooling. wang su-jung, the eldest girl, is now attending senior middle school.

the kaihsien county silicon mine in liaoning province "adopted" the girls seven years ago after their father, a veteran miner, and their mother died. the eldest girl was then only ten and the youngest, hardly four.

the state regulations in china provide that the socialist state cares for the living and schooling of the orphans in such an event. so they had no difficulty. but the party committee at the mine held a meeting to discuss how to give the orphans as much care and affection as other children enjoy.

the mine assigned a veteran miner to look after them. but in fact the three sisters are favourites with the whole mine. cadres, miners and their wives frequently call at their home. an old lady often drops in to see whether they have clothes or socks that need mending. neighbours come to see what they lack for their school work. at the spring festival and other holidays the miners' families make sure that the three orphans have as much fun as other children, whether in their own home or with neighbours.

when su-hua was due to enter school in spring 1971, tai shu-chin, a member of the neighbourhood committee, prepared a satchel for her containing pencils, an eraser and a pencil box. the old lady helped su-hua put on her new suit of clothes and took her to school on the first day of term.

the miners want to help the three sisters to grow up faithful daughters of the working class. older miners often tell them how their parents and other workers suffered in the old society, and encourage them to study chairman mao's teachings and become class-conscious successors for the proletarian revolution. the girls study hard and love physical labour as their "miner-uncles" do. they often help the old folk in the neighbourhood carry water, sweep the courtyards and do other household chores.

their teachers take particular care to help them develop their talents. su-jung has shown an aptitude for literature, and her chinese language teacher has recommended her many good literary works. su-chin, her younger sister, loves singing and dancing, and she is now a member of the school theatrical troupe.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Canberra

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jul. 21, 1973)

a chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, arrived here this morning by special plane via sydney for a friendly visit to australia.

the delegation was accompanied by j.f. cairns, minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry representing the australian government, mr. d.h. mckay, secretary of the department of overseas trade, and wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador to australia, who had all gone to sydney to meet the delegation. many australian friends and overseas chinese welcomed the chinese delegation at the sydney airport.

when the delegation stopped over at the darwin airport early this morning, it was met by john a. smith, official from the department of the prime minister and cabinet, who then accompanied the delegation to canberra.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Visit to Scotland

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 20, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china returned here this evening after visiting glasgow and edinburgh, two principal cities of scotland, from july 15 to 20.

in glasgow, it gave two performances on july 17 and 18 to the warm welcome of a total of over 4,000 spectators. many spectators were from different cities of scotland and other british cities. the local t.v. transmitted several items from the troupe's programme. at the end of the last performance, many spectators walked to the ring to shake hands with the chinese acrobats and asked for their autographs.

bailie philip o'rourke, magistrate (vice-mayor) of the city of glasgow, was present at both performances. at noon on july 18, he gave a reception for the shanghai acrobatic troupe on behalf of william gray, provost (mayor) of the city.

chinese residents in scotland saw the performances and presented baskets of flowers to the acrobats. they also gave a reception in their honour.

on july 19, all members of the troupe spent a whole day on a sight-seeing tour of the picturesque city of edinburgh, the cultural centre of scotland. a reception in their honour was given by jack kane, provost of edinburgh.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1973)

the burmese men's basketball team concluded its friendly visit to peking and left here for shanghai by air today.

with u thein tin as delegation leader, u soe wynn as secretary and u myat htun as team manager, the burmese group was seen off at the airport by wang wen-chung and yuan tsai-chun, leading members of departments concerned of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

present were burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy here.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left peking by special train this afternoon for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of president kim il sung.

among those seeing them off at the railway station were penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; chou en-lai, premier of the chinese state council; vice-premier li hsien-nien and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

samdech sihanouk's party on this tour includes thiounn mumm, minister of the royal government of national union, prince yuvaneath and madame yuvaneath, prince sihamoni, prince norindrapong, princess keth kanyă, madame pemme peang and madame kpu roun.

korean vice-foreign minister chin chung guk who had made a special trip to peking accompanied the distinguished cambodian visitors to pyongyang.

other seers-off at the railway station included:

ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia -- general duong sam ol and his wife, keat chhon and his wife and thiounn prasith; wife of minister sarin chhak, vice-minister van piny and his wife, and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife;

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of communications kuo lu, and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, huang chieh, lu wei-chao, wang chen, kao chien-chung and sun hao; and

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife accompanied the distinguished guests to the chinese border city of tantung.

during their brief stop over at tientsin railway station, samdech and madame sihanouk were greeted by leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the tientsin military command including hsieh hsueh-kung, wu tai, liu cheng, wang man-tien, hsu cheng, fei kuo-chu and li shih-tseng as well as professor chu hsien-yi.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Chile for Peru

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jul. 19, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation led by tsai pao-hsien left here for peru this morning after a friendly visit to chile.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were patricio arroyo, official in charge of international relations of the chilean ministry of health, and dr. gustavo molina. ting hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present at the airport.

during its stay in chile, the delegation was received by chilean minister of health arturo jiron.

chinese ambassador to chile hsu chung-fu on july 11 gave a reception for the visit of the delegation to chile. present at the reception were the chilian minister of health and 130 other chilean friends.

the delegation visited hospitals, medical institutes, clinics, nurseries, plants and mines in the cities of santiago, valparaiso, vina del mar, concepcion and san antonio. the chinese doctors exchanged experience with their chilean colleagues. they showed two chinese films, "acupunture a aesthesia" and "severed arm rejoined" in santiago, vina del mar and concepcion. the films were welcomed by more than 1,000 spectators.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Peking Men's Basketball Team Leaves Conakry for Senegal

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jul. 20, 1973)

the peking men's basketball team concluded a friendly visit to guinea and left here this morning for senegal.

the team was seen off at the airport by olory togbe, secretary general of the guinean basketball federation, bah mamadou saklou, commissioner of the national sports service of the guinean ministry of youth, arts and sports, and others.

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua was also present.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception for the team's visit to guinea on july 17, at which a chinese documentary was shown.

the national committee of the youth of the african democratic revolution of guinea held a soiree in honour of the troupe yesterday evening.

during their stay in guinea, the chinese players toured some cities, had four friendly matches with guinean basketballers, and learnt much from them through the matches.

the visit has strengthened mutual understanding and militant unity between the chinese and guinean players.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1973)

li chao, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to jamaica, presented his credentials to florizel a. glasspole, governor-general of jamaica at king's house on july 19, according to a report from kingston.

present on the occasion was louis h. boothe, chief of protocol of the ministry of external affairs of jamaica.

other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

governor-general glasspole had a friendly talk with ambassador li chao.

the chinese ambassador arrived in kingston on july 12. he was warmly welcomed at the airport by dudley thompson, minister of state in the prime minister's office, galain scott, assistant to the chief of protocol of the ministry of external affairs, and representatives of workers and students as well as chinese residents in jamaica. lu teh-fang, charge d'affaires ad interim and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Football Team Concludes Visit to Morocco

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1973)

the peking physical culture institute football team left rabat for home yesterday after concluding its friendly visit to morocco, according to a report from rabat.

it was seen off at the airport by ben omar, director of the sports department of the ministry of labour, social affairs, youth and sports; ssan mustapha, leader of the moroccan football association; and others.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in rabat chang chih-hsueh was also present.

the chinese team held its last match with the rabat team on july 18. the guest team won by 4:1.

chang chih-hsueh gave a reception on the visit of the chinese team on the evening of july 17.

at noon on july 18, ben omar, on behalf of the minister of labour, social affairs, youth and sports, went to see the chinese footballers at their hostel.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Princess and Kumar Leave Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 21, 1973)

her royal highness princess shobha shahi of nepal and kumar mohan bahadur shahi left for hangchow by train today after a friendly visit here.

they are accompanied by kuo lei, leading member of a department of the chinese state physical culture and sports commission, and nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife.

they were warmly seen off at the railway station by chang chen-ya, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including tan shao-fa, tsai chun-fan, liu ping-chen and yin min, as well as representatives of shanghai and fukien badminton players.

vice-chairman kao chih-jung of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of her royal highness princess shobha shahi and kumar mohan bahadur shahi. hosts and guests toasted the continuous consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of china and nepal.

while in shanghai, the distinguished nepalese guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai art-craft laboratory, a factory, a rural people's commune and a children's palace, where they were warmly welcomed. they also went sightseeing in the city.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Reception for Chinese Friendly Visiting Group in Auckland

(NCNA-English Auckland, Jul. 20, 1973)

a warm reception in honour of the chinese friendly visiting group was given in auckland university by the new zealand-china society and its auckland branch yesterday evening.

the reception was attended by more than 400 people. among them were v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, roy evans, president of the national committee of the new zealand-china society, jack ewen, national secretary of the society, and ron fairley, vice chairman of the auckland branch of the society.

r. evans, v.g. wilcox and other friends delivered speeches of welcome at the reception. yueh tai-heng, leader of the chinese friendly visiting group, thanked the hosts for their warm welcome.

during the reception maori people performed traditional songs and dances.

the chinese guests arrived in auckland from wellington on july 17. roy evans and more than 100 people, holding a big chinese national flag and singing chinese songs, met their chinese friends at auckland airport.

on the evening of july 16 the wellington branch of the new zealand-china society also gave a reception for the chinese group. chinese ambassador to new zealand pei chien-chang was also present.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Peru

(NCNA-English Lima, Jul. 19, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation led by doctor tsai pao-hsien arrived here today for a friendly visit to peru at the invitation of the peruvian ministry of health.

greeting the delegation at the airport were modesto tiburcio gamarra, director general of the health and social welfare fund; high officials of the ministry of health; manuel jesus orbegozo, president of the peruvian-chinese cultural institute; people of the medical circles and other peruvian friends.

chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Ambassador to China and Mrs. Stachowiak Give National Liberation Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1973)

polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak and mrs. stachowiak gave a reception here at noon today in celebration of the national liberation day of poland.

attending the reception were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including yu mei, chang hsien-yueh, wu yu-hsun, wang hsiao-yi and li en-chiu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Peking Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Senegal

(NCNA-English Dakar, Jul. 20, 1973)

the peking men's basketball team with li ta-wei as its leader and chang chi-hsiang as deputy leader arrived here from conakry by air today for a friendly visit to senegal.

the team was welcomed at the airport by diaw papa, representative of the sports department of the senegalese secretariat of state in charge of youth and sports.

chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan was also present.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Medical Workers Feted in Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadiscio, Jul. 19, 1973)

chang ching-fang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in somalia, gave a reception here yesterday evening to bid farewell to the fourth group of medical workers of the chinese medical team who have completed their work in somalia and will soon return home, and to welcome the newly arrived fifth group of medical workers of the team.

present at the reception were mohamed ali nur, somali secretary of state for health; osman ahmed hassan, director general, khalif mawlana sufi, director of the department of integrated medicine, of the somali ministry of health; and people of the medical circles.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets and Fetes SWAPO Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying this evening met and feted the delegation of the south west africa people's organization led by sam nujoma, president of the s.w.a.p.o. they had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations concerned hsi tao-chung, wen yeh-chan, wang yueh-hsi, hu li-peng and hsu erh-wei.

SWAPO Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1973)

the delegation of the south west africa people's organization led by sam nujoma, president of the s.w.a.p.o., left here by air today on a visit to the socialist republic of romania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations, including wang yueh-hsi, hsi tao-chung and hu li-peng.

during their stay in china, the guests visited the chiaochuanghu village on the outskirts of peking, the tientsin new harbour, a unit of the chinese people's liberation army and a factory. they also toured the great wall and were dinner-guests of yang chi.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Freighter "Chang Tu" Arrives in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jul. 20, 1973)

china's freighter "chang tu" arrived here on july 16 and was warmly welcomed by leading members of departments concerned and the sri lanka people. this is the first chinese freighter arrived in sri lanka under the joint shipping service agreement between the chinese government and the government of sri lanka.

sri lanka minister for shipping and tourism kalugalla gave a dinner to welcome the crew of the freighter on the evening of july 17. chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta was present.

the chinese ambassador gave a dinner party on board the freighter yesterday, congratulating on its arrival. minister kalugalla and other government officials were present. in their speeches, both the ambassador and the minister expressed satisfaction at the speedy and smooth implementation of the sino-sri lanka agreement and the conviction that this would further strengthen economic exchanges and friendly relations between the two countries.

the freighter left here this morning.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chen Hsi-yu Meets Delegation of Tanzanian National Insurance Corporation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1973)

chen hsi-yu, vice-minister of finance, today met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the national insurance corporation of tanzania l.t.d. led by gibbons mwaikambo, general manager of the corporation.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including keng tao-ming, yang che-hsing, sung kuo-hua, lin chen-feng and chi hsien.

z. rwiza paschal, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy here, was also present.

the delegation arrived here on july 17 at the invitation of the people's insurance company of china. while in peking, the delegation held friendly talks with the host insurance company, visited a people's commune and toured places of historical interest. it will leave peking tomorrow to visit kwangchow before going home.

Tanzanian Second Vice President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 19, 1973)

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tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi mfaume kawawa received chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen and had a cordial and friendly talk with him here on the morning of july 17.

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

Regional Director for Western Pacific of WHO Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1973)

francisco j. dy, regional director for the western pacific of the world health organization, and his assistant arturo c. reyes concluded their visit to china, and left peking by air this morning for manila via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and medical workers including chen hai-feng, chu chang-keng and shih cheng-hsin.

during their sojourn in peking, francisco j. dy and his party held talks with leading members of departments concerned under the chinese ministry of public health and visited hospitals and medical colleges here.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Venezuela for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 20, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and his party left venezuela for home on july 18 after concluding a friendly visit to that country, according to a report from caracas.

they were seen off at the airport by marcos sandoval, acting president, and other leading members, of the institute of foreign trade of venezuela as well as representatives of chinese nationals.

the chinese visitors arrived in venezuela on july 11. on the afternoon of july 17, chou hua-min and marcos sandoval signed a record of the talks they had held, which pointed out that the exchange of trade missions between the two peoples has contributed to the development of their trade and friendly relations.

on the evening of july 17, vice-minister chou hua-min gave a farewell party which was attended, among others, by marcos sandoval; anibal valero, general director of the

ministry of development; and marcial perez chiriboga, director of international policy of the foreign ministry. in their speeches, both chou hua-min and marcos sandoval expressed the wish that the trade relations between the two countries and the friendship between their peoples would grow steadily.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Commercial Study Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 21, 1973)

,the commercial study group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang quoc thinh, minister of commerce, wound up its study tour of china and left here for home by train this afternoon.

it was seen off at the railway station by fan tzu-yu, chinese minister of commerce, kao hsiu, vice-minister of commerce, and wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim, and le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, were present.

earlier, the commercial study group visited kwangchow, nanning and tientsin. while in peking, it visited the general petro-chemical works, the china-viet nam friendship people's commune and shops. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms also saw art handicrafts exhibition and toured places of historical interest. minister hoang quoc thinh gave a report on the commercial work in the d.r.v.n. to the ministry of commerce and commercial workers in peking.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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SPARE-TIME TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Vigorously Run Spare-Time Technical Schools, Promote Development of Agricultural Production

- an investigation report on running of spare-time technical schools in Hsiaomeng, Poshe and Ch'ienhuying communes, Lungyao hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 19, 1973)

Side by side with properly running the spare-time political and cultural schools, Hsiaomeng, Poshe and Ch'ienhuying communes in Lungyao hsien have vigorously run spare-time agro-technical schools. At present, there have been set up 33 agro-technical classes, 28 forestry classes, 36 agricultural machinery classes, nine public health classes, seven accounting classes, four veterinary science classes and 42 agro-technical research groups. There are 2,534 students, representing more than 90 percent of the total number of young and able-bodied people.

In the past two years and more, the spare-time technical schools trained for the production brigades 842 technical backbone elements who were red ideologically, good in labor and capable of operating agricultural machines. After studying in the spare-time technical schools, 367 junior and senior middle schools graduates who came back from cities became "all-capable hands" in farming. The spare-time technical schools in these three communes experimented on and popularized 30 superior strains of wheat, sorghum and maize. This played a role in promoting agricultural production.

Born in Struggle, Growing Up in Storms

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly after going through the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the broad masses of commune members made ever greater efforts to learn from Tachai and from Hohengch'eng and to practice scientific farming. In order to wrest high

yields of both grain and cotton, various brigades bought a large number of farming machines and large quantities of insecticides and vigorously made bacterial fertilizer and improved the crop strains. In these three communes, the number of drainage and irrigation machines alone increased to 917 as against 125 before the great proletarian cultural revolution. A new contradiction which arose subsequently was that some brigades had machines but did not know how to operate them, others had chemical fertilizer but did not know how to apply it and still others had insecticides but did not know how to use them. This directly hindered the increase in production.

A still more serious thing was that, in Houyueh brigade, at the crucial moment of the fight against drought, a diesel engine was purchased at more than 1,000 yuan but nobody could operate it. A bad element availed of the opportunity to sneak into the position of machine operator. He deliberately said that this engine was defective, and operated it by fits and starts, thereby seriously undermining the fight against drought.

These living facts made the commune members understand that they must enhance their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and train a technical force for the poor and lower-middle peasants before they could keep pace with the situation of agricultural development and materialize scientific farming. Meanwhile, more than 1,400 educated young people who had come back from the cities to these three communes also urgently wanted to learn skills in scientific farming and to make greater contribution to the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture.

In this situation, a class for training agricultural machine operators was set up in Hsiaomeng brigade and a spare-time technical school opened in Ch'ienhuying brigade during the busy season for fighting drought. The experience of the farm run by Yaochuang brigade in breeding "lung-ch'ien-hung" sorghum and reaping 1,000 catties per mow also greatly enlightened the Party committees of these three communes. Immediately, they called a meeting of secretaries of the brigade Party branches and suggested running spare-time technical schools. This suggestion was readily welcomed by the broad masses of cadres. In this way, technical schools were set up one after another in various brigades.

All newborn things have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow. The growth of the spare-time technical schools similarly has gone through one violent struggle after another.

They fought against the class enemies on the one hand and against the force of old habits on the other. Not long after the spare-time technical schools were set up, some people who cherished Right-deviation conservative ideas poured cold water: "Whether the spare-time technical schools are run or not, the crops will grow well as they used to do." "Even if you learn more techniques, the alkaline land still cannot attain the target laid down in the 'Program'."

Last year, in Ch'ienhuying brigade, a few old men were skeptical of the experimental plots, seeding plots and high-yield plots set by the spare-time

technical schools on the alkaline, low-lying land. They said that this was "a waste of effort" and "a fruitless attempt." They also worked hard secretly to cultivate their land, so as to match strength with the youngsters. The students realized that this was a struggle between the two kinds of ideology and between the two lines. They were determined to use facts to convince these people who had conservative ideas. Under the leadership of the Party branch, they studied diligently, carried out practice seriously, learned one thing after another and cultivated the land in a scientific way. Eventually, from the 45 mow of alkaline, low-lying land which had never produced anything in the past, they wrested a good yield of 430 catties of wheat and 120 catties of cotton per mow, equivalent to double the local grain and cotton yield. The masses said: "Formerly the land here gave a low yield. Now, even the alkaline land gives a yield as high as the target laid down in the 'Program.' This should be attributed to the spare-time technical schools." The old men who formerly said that this was "a waste of effort" and "a fruitless attempt" were also convinced. They told anybody whom they came across: "Old ideas must be replaced and old methods must be changed." After that, they often came to the experimental plots to learn techniques and attended classes in the spare-time technical schools. Li Shuang-lung who was in his sixties personally brought his daughter and his son to study in the spare-time technical schools.

Go Hand in Hand with Productive Labor To Serve Increase of Agricultural Output

The spare-time technical schools of these three communes take "bringing up useful persons, training technicians, leading the masses and promoting production" as their aim. With regard to the form of running the school, the contents of studies and the methods of teaching, they constantly and perseveringly adhere to the principle of going hand in hand with productive labor to serve the increase of agricultural output. The concrete methods they have adopted are:

(1) Run the school in a form suited to production. The schools are run in various forms:

First, the production brigades operate farms and these farms run schools. The production brigades operate agricultural farms and forestry farms and run technical schools with these farms as the bases. These schools mainly recruit educated youths and agricultural technicians from the cities, but they also admit some old peasants at the same time. They train technical backbone forces for various production teams. They are productive organizations as well as study organizations. They serve as model fields and as popularization centers.

Second, classes are set up for conducting short-term technical training. When some new techniques and new strains have to be popularized, the commune or the brigade organizes the leading cadres of the brigades and production teams, old peasants and capable hands in production to give centralized, short-term training.

Third, the spare-time political and cultural schools also offer technical courses. The spare-time senior primary schools and junior middle schools in these three communes have opened technical courses.

Fourth, technical forums are held. They admit the broad masses with the students of technical schools as the mainstay. They mainly teach agricultural and scientific knowledge which is to meet the current urgent need, and propagate advanced productive experiences.

(2) The contents of study serve production. During the slack farming season, a longer period of time is devoted to study. Emphasis is laid on the systematic study of correlative experiments on the culture, management, protection and variety of the local staple farm crops, such as wheat, cotton and late fall crops, and on the systematic study of scientific farming. During the busy farming season, the period of study is shorter and emphasis is laid on the study of practical knowledge and techniques. In the light of the needs for mechanization and electrification in agriculture, the students learn the operation and maintenance of agricultural machines and the knowledge of safe use of electricity.

Concrete arrangements are made to divide a year into three sessions of study: In the spring session, emphasis is laid on the study of the technical knowledge and operational skills in the selection and treatment of seeds for spring sowing, the transplanting of cotton and grain seedlings, the managing of wheat during the green-up stage of its growth, and the prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests. In the summer-autumn session, emphasis is laid on the study of practical techniques for grain and cotton management and techniques for the prevention and control of major plant diseases caused by cotton aphids and maize borers. In the winter session, emphasis is laid on the study of rudimentary knowledge of agriculture and the techniques of over-wintering management of wheat.

(3) Method of teaching is combined with production. In the method of teaching, three combinations are put into effect, namely: theoretical study is combined with the solution of key problems in productive techniques; activity of teaching and learning is combined with scientific experiment; study of advanced experience of other localities is combined with study of experience of the local old peasants.

Theoretical study is combined with the solution of key problems in productive techniques. This means taking the difficult problems arising in the course of production as the main points of teaching and learning.

For instance, cotton output in Wangch'iao brigade remained lower than 40 catties in the past few years. Therefore, the students of the technical classes conscientiously studied the relevant theories. Through investigation and analysis, they found the causes of low cotton yield: First, soil preparation was not properly carried out, so that surface layer of soil was hardened. Second, seeds were sown late, so that cotton bolls were formed late. Third, pre-autumn field management was not properly carried out, resulting in excessive growth of the cotton plant at the final stage. In order to solve these key problems in productive techniques, they applied their knowledge of cotton cultivation and management learned from books, the advanced experience acquired by T'ang Ch'un-yin, a national labor model and an expert cotton grower, and the techniques of cotton growing adopted by Chao I-yung of Hsiangkuan brigade in this commune. In the light of the reality in this brigade, they adopted three corresponding

measures: Turn over the frozen soil in winter, turn over the soil in spring for drying in the sun, cultivate the soil by mixing it with ash, and loosen the soil; seed sowing which was formerly carried out around "ku-yu" [approximately April 20] is advanced by five to eight days, so that the cotton plants may bear more bolls before summer or in summer; soil is tilled to a great depth, watering of soil is put under control, manure is applied rationally and pre-autumn field management is strengthened, so as to overcome the excessive growth of the cotton plant during the final stage. In this way, it was basically possible to make the cotton plants "wear a belt of summer bolls" in the early stage and "put on a hat of autumn bolls" in the final stage. As a result, per-mow output of cotton in this brigade doubled.

Activity of teaching and learning is combined with scientific experiment. The technical schools of these three communes cultivated experimental fields, seeding fields and high-yield fields totalling 1,001 mow. In the past two years and more, working together with the cadres and the old peasants, they suggested 164 scientific research projects for study and experiment, thereby raising the per-mow output of grain to 930 catties and that of cotton to 112 catties. This was far above the local production level. This also enabled the masses in the neighborhood to build up their confidence in wresting high yields from the sandy, alkaline land.

Taking the activity of teaching and learning into close consideration, the technical class run by Wangchiach'ang brigade carried out experiments on 16 scientific research projects. From these experiments, it obtained a superior strain of wheat of the first generation through vegetative hybridization.

In Yaochuang brigade, "foliage spray of phosphorus" was applied to wheat last spring, but this experience could not be popularized in many production teams. Therefore, the technical class conducted experiments on 16 mow of model fields. It first applied 35 catties of additional manure to each mow. When wheat grew up to a certain height after its green-up stage, 20 catties of calcium superphosphate and potassium di-chloride phosphate (磷酸二氢钾) were sprayed and "foliage spray of phosphorus" was applied boldly. As a result, within seven days, the third-grade seedlings topped the first-grade in quality. The brigade immediately called an on-the-spot meeting to sum up the results of this small-field experiment and popularize them to the large fields. The third-grade seedlings grown in 90 mow of farmland were very quickly improved to the first or second grade. The average yield at 295 catties per mow was 38 percent higher than the yield given by seedlings which had not been sprayed with phosphatic fertilizer.

Study of advanced experience of other localities is combined with study of experience of the local old peasants. The technical schools collect and rearrange the farming techniques of the local old peasants and the "peasants' sayings," analyze them by applying their scientific knowledge, and compare them with the advanced experience of other localities. They appraise which of these experiences should be inherited and which of the methods are outdated and erroneous, and also ask some old peasants to come to teach lessons.

Put Politics in Command of Technical Study, Combine Technical Study with Cultural Study

After the spare-time technical schools were set up, some students, particularly the educated young people, showed some ideological problems because they had no clearcut objective in study: Some studied theories very enthusiastically but were reluctant to conduct experiments; others held that "there were no prospects in learning farming and it would be better to operate machines," and so they "attached greater importance to mechanical and electrical work than to farming"; still others thought that "one who had special skills could earn a living everywhere," and so they wanted to earn more wage points when they had mastered techniques, and some even offered their manual skills and worked for private gain.

The Party committee of the commune realized that if these ideological problems were not solved promptly, the technical schools would be deviated. Therefore, it organized the broad masses of cadres and students to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teachings "Politics is the commander, the soul" and "The young people should put the firm and correct political orientation in the first position," and to roundly criticize the trash such as "theory of only productivity counts" and "technique is primary" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. It also mobilized them to hold a mass discussion centering on the questions "For whom do we learn techniques? Why do we learn techniques?" Through study, criticism and discussion, they came to understand that: In learning techniques, we must have a clearcut political objective, that is, we must serve agricultural production, serve the poor and lower-middle peasants, and serve socialist revolution and construction. Many students learned an impressive lesson, saying: "If we learn techniques for our own benefits, we shall have forgotten our origin and lost our souls. We shall be unable to distinguish between the two lines. We shall follow the wrong road. We not only shall fail to promote production but also shall slip and fall hard."

With their thinking raised to a higher level, the teachers and the broad masses of students of the spare-time schools taught or learned lessons for the revolutionary cause with unprecedented high enthusiasm.

More than 30 students of the agro-technical class run by Ch'ienhuying brigade had given up study or joined other classes. After making clear the orientation, they all came back to study in this class. Student Liu Kuei-pin was a senior middle school graduate. He formerly thought that "those who learn agricultural techniques have to make great muscular exertion but would not earn many wage points; those who operate machines don't have to make great muscular exertion and could earn more wage points." So he joined another class. Educated in the line, he enhanced his consciousness and came back on his initiative to study in the agro-technical class. He followed Comrade Lei Feng's example in "cherishing one's own line of work." In the past two years, he experimented with the sexual or asexual hybridization of nine varieties of wheat, correlated 16 varieties of wheat and three varieties of sorghum, grafted four varieties of cotton, and selected for cultivation two superior strains of wheat which were suitable for local growth, thereby contributing toward agricultural production.

Ma Sheng-yun, a student of the veterinary science class run by Yaochuang brigade formerly thought that a student of veterinary science had to come into contact with pigs, cattle and horses all day long and such work was dirty, tiring and unpromising. Educated in the line, he often compared his thinking consciously with the old poor peasants', and changed his world outlook. In the summer of last year, a sow belonging to No. 4 production team had a serious prolapse of the rectum and bled profusely. Ma Sheng-yun advanced in the face of difficulty and showed no fear of the dirty and tiresome work. He fought arduously for one day. It was already late in the night when he finished with the operation on the sow, but he still stayed beside it. Eventually, the sow was saved. The masses praised him, saying: "Sheng-yun is really devoted to pig raising. With 'indigenous specialists' like him, we don't have to worry." Now, in these three communes, there are more than 140 "indigenous specialists," "all-capable farm hands" and "enthusiasts in pest control" who are deeply loved by the masses.

The technical schools also pay attention to combining technical study with cultural study. The educated young people who have come back from cities are taught the essential rudimentary cultural knowledge in conjunction with the technical lessons. For instance, when the agro-technical class studies the cultivation and management of various kinds of farm crops and the elimination of insect pests, it selects to study the relevant parts of "Botany" and "Chemistry"; when the electrical and mechanical class studies the maintenance of electric motor and diesel engine, it selects to study the parts of electricity and mechanics in "Physics"; when the veterinary science class studies the prevention and control of common and recurrent animal diseases, it selects to study the contents of "Pharmacology" and anatomy of the mammal. Those students who have a poor cultural foundation and the few who are semi-illiterate are organized to study techniques conscientiously and to study culture in conjunction with technical study. The names of farm tools, farm jobs, insecticides, farm crops and some common Chinese traditional medicine herbs, together with the peasants' sayings and the technical terms of farming, are compiled into a literacy reader, so that the students can learn to read while learning techniques. This enables 320 basic-level cadres and youths to rid themselves of illiteracy.

Effectively Strengthen the Party's Leadership, Mobilize All Quarters To Run Schools with Concerted Efforts

The Party committees of these three communes put the work of spare-time technical education on their agenda of important daily tasks. They each set up a spare-time education leading group, headed by a deputy secretary of the commune Party committee and comprising responsible comrades of the departments of youth and women, the militia department, the departments dealing with culture, education and public health, and the agro-technical stations. Various production brigades have also set up corresponding organizations. They attach importance to the question "How should the technical schools be brought into full play in learning from Tachai in agriculture?" and bring it up for discussion at the Party committee meetings. In this way, whenever a technical measure is popularized, it is invariably put into effect in the technical schools.

The cadres at the commune and brigade levels in Ch'ienhuying commune went three times to visit Hohengch'eng production brigade and to learn from its experience in scientific farming. Each time they came back, they invariably made reports, issued calls, imposed demands and put forth targets, but could not produce good results. One of the important reasons was that they did not carry out the technical measures on a solid basis. Last year, they learned from Hohengch'eng the fourth time when studying the task of planting superior strains throughout the commune, the commune Party committee called an enlarged meeting that was attended by all members of the commune's spare-time education leading group and the responsible persons of the technical schools of various brigades. The participants jointly discussed and charted some concrete measures: The students were organized to learn the knowledge and the operational techniques of planting superior strains, "to serve as staff officers" and to hold forums in various production teams. As a result, superior strains of sorghum were planted on 9,100 mow of farmland in the whole commune.

In order to run properly the spare-time technical schools, the Party organizations at the commune and brigade levels in these three communes grasped the matter personally, mounted the rostrum to teach lessons, and took the lead in study.

Since last year, Comrade Miao Shou-chiang, secretary of the Party committee of Hsiaomeng commune, has called 16 meetings of Party branch secretaries of various brigades to study and deploy work in technical schools. He also has gone to nine technical schools to inspect and guide work.

Comrade Chao I-yung, secretary of the Party branch of Hsiangkuan brigade, is a capable cotton grower. The yield of the cotton experimental fields under his care, at 220 catties per mow, represents the highest yield in the locality. He often goes to teach lessons in technical schools and leads the students to carry out practice, thereby enabling the brigade's average per-mow cotton yield to surpass the "Program."

According to statistics, 123 principal cadres at the commune and brigade levels have personally grasped work, mounted the rostrum to teach lessons and taken the lead in study and over 90 percent of the production team leaders have participated in study.

The Party committees of these three communes also pay very close attention to pooling the forces on various fronts and in various departments to form a contingent of spare-time teachers. In these three communes, there are 189 permanent technical teachers, including 94 technical backbones from the departments dealing with agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, agricultural machinery, commerce, culture and education, and public health, 42 educated young people from cities, demobilized armymen, retired armymen and armymen who have been transferred to another trade, and 53 cadres of communes and brigades. Apart from this, when necessary, advanced persons and technical experts on various fronts and old peasants are invited to teach lessons impromptu in the technical schools. This not only solves the problem of availability of teachers but also helps popularize spare-time technical education in the countryside.

The agro-technical station of Poshe commune had only one technician. He had to cover 15 brigades, and was very busy. The commune ran an agro-technical class in 1971, and after he went to teach there, the class trained in its first term 16 agro-technical tutors for various brigades. Nine of these tutors served as teachers of the brigade-run agro-technical classes. This played a tremendous role in promoting agricultural production.

- Investigation Unit of the Bureau of Culture and Education under the Lungyao Hsien Revolutionary Committee

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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN PLA

Always Think of Our Own Weaknesses, Shortcomings and Mistakes

by

Meng Fan-yü (孟凡玉)
Political commissar of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 19, 1973)

Not long ago, when the Party committee conducted a course of open-door rectification of the style of work, the masses, based on problems appearing in the company unit, criticized the Party committee for its shortcomings in work. Their criticism produced many a hot face, but everybody was convinced. However, there were also individual comrades who grumbled: The work of our Party committee has always been rather advanced. Isn't the bringing up of piecemeal shortcomings for criticism like "blowing away loose dirt to find faults?"

Is "blowing away loose dirt to find fault" a good thing? It is! It is a good thing in that it adopts a correct attitude in exposing and solving contradictions, that deserves promotion.

Materialist dialecticism holds that anything in the world is one dividing into two, and nothing is perfect and free from flaw. Because of the complexity of objective things and the influence of various factors, the appearance of shortcomings and mistakes of this or that kind in our work is also unavoidable. "Fault" invariably exists to a greater or lesser extent. There is no exception even for an advanced unit. The attitude taken by us Communist Party members is to acknowledge it, look it in the face and discover and solve it with a positive attitude. The moment we discover a "fault" in our work or thinking, we must take immediate action to stem it up, and guard against its growing and spreading. This is to the interests of our socialist cause. The discovery of "faults" particularly in an advanced unit is even more admirable. Otherwise, even though "faults" evidently exist, should we turn a blind eye to them, they could grow bigger and bigger, and there would be a danger for an advance unit to degenerate into a backward unit.

It can be seen from this that it is worthwhile to look for such "faults." But looking for them is really not an easy job. Since "faults" are invariably covered up by "loose dirt," if we do not take the trouble to blow away the "loose dirt" to look for them, they could easily escape our attention. For example, there was a company which accomplished meritorious feats time and again during the war years, and for many years had always kept to the ranks of the advanced. For a spell, however, several incidents involving the question of responsibility arose. At first, we thought that the company was "not making an effort." However, the masses were of the opinion that although the problem occurred in the company, yet like the "icicles hanging down for the eaves, the cause was on the top." This reflected a gap in the work of the Party committee.

Later, based on the views of the masses, we seriously exposed the contradictions and developed criticism and self-criticism. It was then discovered that because individual members of the Party committee for a time thought that the work of the Party committee was progressive and there was also no problem with the training of advanced models, less concrete assistance was extended to this company in work. Arrogance that appeared among the cadres of this company could not be overcome in time, and work naturally slid downhill. This incident enabled the Party committee to learn a profound lesson, and by further improving the style of work in leadership and strengthening the reconstruction of the basic level, this company also make some marked progress.

Why is it that a Party committee with "faults" in work is always unable to discover them at first? Apparently, this is because, on the one hand, the "faults" are buried in "loose dirt" and could not be discovered without making an effort, and on the other hand, the "dust" of arrogance and complacency in the thinking of the members of the Party committee tends to cover up their own eyes. It can be seen that, without conscientiously and relentlessly blowing away the "loose dirt," the "faults" would not be bared. In order to "blow away the loose dirt to find the fault," we must always think of our own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes. First, we must have a high degree of revolutionary spirit and the willingness to look for them. Meanwhile, we also must lay hold of the exacting, scientific scalper of materialist dialecticism, and be good at looking for them.

Leading cadres are pace setters for the masses and they must lead their units to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and fulfill the various fighting tasks handed them by the Party and the people. "With the leading wild goose flying in front, the rest of the flock follow closely behind." The actions taken by the cadres would directly affect their units. If there are minor "faults" in leadership work, major "faults" would appear in army building. Because of this, the leading cadres must at all times be guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, mercilessly dissect themselves, and be good at seeing the essence through the phenomenon. They must even be able to find those fine "cracks" that have just appeared, actively take the initiative to overcome them, and take precautions against calamity. They must also borrow the strong "east wind" of the masses to blow away the "loose dirt" that covers up the "faults."

When the masses point out a "fault" which we are still not aware of, we should be as pleased as if a doctor has just found out the root cause of our illness, and immediately remove it completely like what we would do with an abscess. We definitely should not conceal our ailment and avoid seeing the doctor, or act like Ah Q under the pen of Lu Hsun in regard to the scabies on his head: "He was loath to mention it, was also afraid that others might mention it, and was resentful even of the word 'bright'."

We do not hope for the appearance of more "faults" in work. However, after a "fault" has appeared, we must seriously sum up our experience and learn a lesson from it, so that we don't have to tread the tortuous road in future work. So long as we could maintain a correct attitude, and

unremittingly raise our ideological awareness and work level, we should definitely be able to overcome shortcomings and mistakes in time, gradually reduce the number of "faults" and carry out more properly work entrusted us by the Party and the people.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHANG HSI-JO

Peking Memorial Meeting for Late Mr. Chang Hsi-jo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1973)

mr. chang hsi-jo, deputy to the third national people's congress, member of the standing committee of the fourth national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference (c.p.p.c.c.) and president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, died of illness in peking on july 18 at the age of 84.

a memorial meeting was held at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries this afternoon.

at the meeting hall were a portrait of the late mr. chang hsi-jo and an urn containing his ashes.

wreaths were sent by tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and soong ching ling, vice-chairman, of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress (n.p.c.), chou en-lai, premier of the state council and chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, kang sheng, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, and yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission and vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee. there were also wreaths from the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council, the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, the united front work department of the central committee of the communist party of china, the ministry of foreign affairs, the scientific and educational group under the state council, the general office of the state council, the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, the committee for reforming the chinese written language and tsinghua university.

attending the meeting were chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, teng hsiao-ping, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme, chou chien-jen, fu tso-yi, hsu teh-heng and teng ying-chao. prior to the meeting, chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien and teng ying-chao expressed cordial sympathy to yang ching-jen, widow of mr. chang hsi-jo, and their children.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping presided over the memorial meeting. comrade liao cheng-chih gave a memorial speech.

liao cheng-chih said: "with deep grief, we mourn the death of mr. chang hsi-jo.

"mr. chang hsi-jo, a native of chaoyi in shensi province, was a member of the tung meng hui (the chinese revolutionary

league) and took part in the revolution of 1911. he was professor at tsinghua university and the southwest china union university and member of the people's political council during the war of resistance against japan. since the later period of the anti-japanese war, mr. chang hsi-jo, having strong indignation against the kuomintang reactionary government, fiercely denounced it and refused to attend the people's political council. he opposed the puppet national assembly convened by the kuomintang reactionaries, supported the setting up of a coalition government as proposed by the chinese communist party, and gave enthusiastic and constant support to and took part in the democratic student movement in the kuomintang-controlled areas.

"on behalf of the democrats without party affiliation, mr. chang hsi-jo attended the first plenary session of the chinese people's political consultative conference in 1949. mr. chang hsi-jo served as member of the central people's government council, vice-chairman of the higher education committee of the north china people's government, standing committee member of the administration council of tsinghua university, vice-chairman of the political science and law committee under the government administration council, minister of education, chairman of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries, deputy to the first and the second national people's congress and standing committee member of the first, the second and the third c.p.p.c.c. national committee.

"during the past two decades and more, mr. chang hsi-jo conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and strived hard to remould his world outlook. he loved chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and supported the chinese communist party. he worked hard to implement the party's domestic and foreign policies, supported the great proletarian cultural revolution, took an active part in socialist education and people-to-people diplomacy. fearing no fatigue and working hard till his death, he made beneficial contributions.

"mr. chang hsi-jo rejoiced at the independence and freedom gained by our socialist motherland, her initial steps on the road of prosperity and her growing international prestige. he was always concerned about the reunification of the motherland, missed his compatriots and old friends in intellectual circles in taiwan province, and longed for the early liberation of taiwan province. in the past decades, mr. chang hsi-jo made unremitting efforts for the independence and reunification of the motherland. his spirit is worthy of our admiration.

"mr. chang hsi-jo has departed from us forever. we will turn grief into strength, work and study hard. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, the people of

the whole country including the compatriots in taiwan province, unite and strive to win still greater victories, oppose aggression and threats by the super-powers and achieve the early liberation of taiwan province exclamation"

present at the memorial meeting were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee pei shih-chang, teng chu-min, lu han, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, yen chi-tzu, wu yu-hsun, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lo shu-chang, chi fang, hu tzu-ang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih and hsieh fu-min; deputies to the national people's congress ting hsi-lin, yeh sheng-tao, liu hsien-chou, lu shu-hsiang, sung yi-ping, sha chien-li, yang chung-chien, li ming-yang, wu mao-sun, lien kuan, lin li-ju, chien chang-chao and wei chien-kung;

members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee yu shu-teh, wang yun-sheng, wang hsueh-ying, liu fei, chu yun-shan, sun hsiao-tsun, su tzu-heng, yang tung-chun, chang hsiao-chien, chen tzu-sheng, chou shih-kuan, chao pu-chu, jung yi-jen, wen chia-ssu, hsu po-hsin, hsu chu-po, sa kung-liao, tung chi-wu and chu tu-nan; members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee feng yu-lan, ching tse-han, liu ai-feng, wu wen-tsao, chen ta, cheng hsin, fei hsiao-tung, huang tzu-ching, chang yuan-shan, ko chih-cheng and fu ying;

leading members of departments concerned and of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chi peng-fei, chiao kuan-hua, liu hsi-yao, wu ching-tung, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, ting kuo-yu, chou chiu-yeh, ko po-nien, lin lin, li meng-fu, hou chun-huai, yeh lai-shih and li lan-ting; and

the late mr. chang hsi-jo's friends and medical workers chou pei-yuan, chin yueh-lin, chen tai-sun, chien tuan-sheng, tang yueh, tuan hsueh-fu, li fu-ning, chien wei-chang, han chuan-hua, chou shang-chueh and chao shu-yuan.

also present were representatives of the people of organizations concerned.

when mr. chang hsi-jo was in hospital, premier chou en-lai and others went to see him.

OBITUARY

Comrade Yuan Hua-ping, Head of Chinese PLA Armament Department, Dies

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1973)

comrade yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, died of a heart attack on july 8 in peking at the age of 55.

paying last respect to comrade yuan hua-ping at his death were comrade yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrades yu chiu-li, su ching, li chiang, fang yi, kang ke-ching, chen mu-hua, chang tsai-chien, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, chang tsung-hsun, chen shih-chu, liu hsien-chuan and wei po-ting.

a memorial meeting was held on july 14 at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

wreaths were sent by the general departments under the military commission and p.l.a. services and arms and government departments.

attending the memorial meeting were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier, li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department, and leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and general departments under the military commission and p.l.a. services and arms and friends of comrade yuan hua-ping, including li chiang, fang yi, han tsung-cheng, han nien-lung, shen chien, chang tsung-hsun, chang tien-yun, chang ling-pin, chang hsien-yueh, feng yung-shun, lu nan-chiao, tu yi-teh, tsao li-huai, kuang jen-nung, wu hsin-chuan, sung cheng-chih, kung tsung-chou, li hsin, chen fa-hung, chung jen-fang, wang yao-nan, li tung-han, lo yuan-fa, chen jui-ting, li yen, peng ching-yun, wang ti-kang, li kuang-hsiang, lu tsun-fu, hsu pin, liu li-feng, wang yueh-hsi, yin tso-chen and kan mai. also present were cadres and mass representatives of departments concerned.

comrade chang tsung-hsun officiated at the meeting.

comrade feng yung-shun delivered a memorial speech.

the speech read in part: "comrade yuan hua-ping joined the chinese communist party in october 1938 and joined the army the following year. he served successively

as leader of a working team, deputy division chief of staff, deputy division commander, division commander, and deputy head of the armament planning department of the general staff.

"under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, comrade yuan hua-ping, in the past decades after joining the revolutionary ranks, studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought diligently, fought bravely, worked hard and served the people whole-heartedly, making contributions to the party and the revolutionary cause.

"we lost an old comrade, an old comrade-in-arms in the death of comrade yuan hua-ping. his death is a loss to the party. in mourning for comrade yuan hua-ping, we will learn from his spirit of patriotism, internationalism and revolutionary heroism, turn our grief into strength, and unite to win still greater victories under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation"

comrades yeh chien-ying and li hsien-nien and leading members of departments concerned expressed deep sympathy to comrade li lan-ting, widow of the late comrade yuan hua-ping, and his children.

WORKER-STUDENTS

1,100 Workers Graduate from Colleges in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 22, 1973)

more than 1,100 students have graduated from the ten workers' colleges that were set up in the northeast city of luta after chairman mao five years ago issued the call "put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers." another 900 workers are studying at these colleges.

the colleges are run jointly by the talien engineering institute and 32 factories. the institute is a polytechnic with departments of mathematics and mechanics, chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, ship-building, water conservancy, and radio electronics and a score specialities. it provides teaching staff and helps work out teaching plans while the factories offer teaching facilities.

the length of schooling at the workers' colleges range from six months to two years. there are full-time and part-time students as well as those who study in their spare time. the curricula are geared to production needs in different factories. the worker-students study courses in science and technology that have a direct bearing on their trades. they play an important part in production and technical innovations after finishing college.

wang hsi-cheng, a former milling machine operator, is now a competent machine-tool designer at the talien machine tool plant after studying for more than two years at the factory's spare-time workers' college. in designing a horizontal double-faced four-spindle milling machine, he made a drastic change in the size of the main spindle to reduce the consumption of steel and raise efficiency sixfold. he has designed 13 machine tools in the past year.

chiang fu-hsi, a veteran foundry worker at the talien acid-proof pump plant, is active in the technical innovations movement after attending college. he has built a centrifugal tube-casting machine with his workmates and cut labour intensity. liu tzu-kuo, a worker college graduate at the "red flag" shipyards, took part in designing a 24,000-ton tanker. the general lay-out he worked out was up to standard.

the talien engineering institute has sent 215 teachers to the workers' colleges. along with the worker-students, they compile teaching material and carry out scientific experiments. thus they link theory with practice and learn from the fine qualities of the working class. some teachers have been admitted into the chinese communist party.

closer ties between the institute and the factories have helped promote scientific research. the "red flag" shipyards have in the past few years arranged for 121 teachers and students from the institute to do field work and conduct scientific research. the shipyards and the institute have started eight important items of scientific research and already achieved remarkable results from four.

THEATRICAL TROUPES

Central China Theatrical Company Models Itself on Old Red Army

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 22, 1973)

a touring theatrical company reminded the peasants in a remote central china village of the chinese red army propaganda teams in the days of the revolutionary wars. they liked its performances and wanted to give the artists some presents. they had a discussion and made the gifts overnight -- eleven shoulder-poles and 16 pairs of straw-plaited sandals.

on receiving the gift, one of the artists immediately inscribed his pole with these words: "this is a present from the commune peasants. i'll use it to shoulder heavy tasks for the revolution."

the theatrical company of linhsien county used to travel only by motor road. however, the great proletarian cultural revolution has broken this habit. carrying costumes and stage props by shoulder-poles and wearing peasants' sandals, the players now tour the remotest hamlets in the hills. since 1969 they have covered more than 10,000 kilometres of difficult terrain and staged performances in 168 out of a total of 202 production brigades in the county. when they arrive in a village, they always sweep the courtyards, carry water and gather firewood for the villagers, and help in sowing and harvesting. "we tread the road pioneered by the red army," the artists said.

situated at the western foot of the chingkang mountains, linhsien county was part of the early revolutionary base area created by the chinese red army led by chairman mao during the second revolutionary civil war period (1928-1937). in those hard years, the red army propaganda teams travelled immense distances to spread the seeds of revolution among the people. they taught the people to sing revolutionary songs and passed on stirring slogans. the older peasants in the villages still remember those songs and slogans.

now, although motor roads link all the communes in the area, there are still a number of brigades in the mountains where the scattered population is not accessible by roads.

during the cultural revolution the artists invited veteran red army men and old peasants to tell them about the style of work of the red army propaganda teams. they made a keen study of chairman mao's teachings on literature and art. then the company divided up into smaller groups, devised portable scenery and props, and enlarged their repertoire. most of the artists and musicians have trained themselves to be more versatile.

during the spring festival this year, the itinerant art groups walked over 200 kilometres through driving snow to give 17 shows at the peasants' holiday celebrations.

on one occasion, it took a troupe of players a dozen hours of hard struggle before they worked their way across an ice-bound mountain with shovels and spades, 1,500 metres above sea level. when they reached the village, they looked like snowmen. the peasants had warm fires and hot food ready for the artists in their homes. "you're true to the old red army tradition," they said.

once the company was going to perform for a production team in the busy sowing season. without even entering the village proper, the players rolled up their trousers and joined the peasants in the rice paddies. together, they finished the work before sunset. and that same evening the company entertained the whole village with a lively programme of songs and dances.

the company has found the masses an endless source of creation. when writing a short play based on the local people's success in learning from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture, the artists tried to probe deeply into the feeling of the masses for the commune cadres. "he's like steel in reinforced concrete," the peasants praised a popular cadre. later, there emerged the story of a good team leader deeply rooted in the masses.

when a "flower drum opera" singer was preparing to play the part of a blind peasant woman in the old society, she concentrated on the "sadness" of the character at first, but this failed to win approval at the try-outs and rehearsals. she was advised to think over the marxist concept that "the standpoint of life, of practice, should be first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge." she went to live for a time with a blind peasant woman and they became firm friends, exchanging ideas and coming to know each other well. the singer was stirred by the blind woman's healthy, lively spirit and her earnest desire to be useful in the commune. this helped the singer to create a new character on the stage, which won the applause of the villagers as "true to life".

TIBET

Construction in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jul. 22, 1973)

great changes have taken place in the appearance of cities in the tibet autonomous region. there are now over 200 industrial enterprises, including power, coal, building materials, chemicals, textiles, paper, printing, sugar refining and food processing.

within six months of the formal establishment of the autonomous region in 1965, many building rose in lhasa, with a total floor space of 29,600 square metres, including an exhibition centre, a post office, a bank, a bookstore, a foreign-trade building and a cultural palace. since then construction has continued at a good pace in both lhasa and other places in tibet. former dirt roads have been widened and paved to take motor traffic.

state investment in tibet's construction during the great proletarian cultural revolution was 2.8 times the total for the whole period before the cultural revolution. in liho, an important town in a pastoral area buildings with a total floor space of over 60,000 square metres have gone up. row after row of new housing has taken the place of old tents. new buildings in the eastern tibet city of chamdo cover more than 300,000 square metres of floor space, six times the total of old chamdo. sparsely populated linchih has become a new industrial centre, producing woollen fabrics, paper, matches and other consumer goods.

the people's government has built quarries, lumbering centres, brick-kilns and lime-kilns to make use of the rich resources in the autonomous region. this has make possible the fulfilment of ambitious building tasks at low cost.

lhasa has a state-run building company and nine building cooperatives made up of local builders. at first the workers in the building cooperatives, experienced in the tibetan style, were unfamiliar with factory building and other modern structures. but thanks to the help of the technicians of the state building company, they have in a very short time mastered what they did not know. the lhasa chemical works and sugar refinery were put up by local builders, who have also repaired the potala palace, the jokhang monastery and other buildings of historical interest.

the labouring people in tibet have a fine traditional skill in architecture. however, they were enslaved before liberation under the cruel rule of the three sets

of manorial lords, namely, the reactionary local government, the aristocracy and the monasteries. they had not enough to clothe and feed themselves.

the party and government have paid great attention to the building up of tibet. many architects and skilled building workers have been sent in from inland while the carpenters, blacksmiths and masons among the local population have been drawn into state building units. these units have expanded since the great proletarian cultural revolution by drawing in young people who are children of emancipated serfs. some members of these building units have travelled inland on visits to other parts of china or to study. now, of the building workers in tibet, 70 per cent are tibetans and huis.

chan tui, a carpenter who is now well over fifty, worked for the manorial lords for over 20 years in the old society. but he himself had no house to live in. now the 4-member family lives in a spacious dwelling. being a skilled carpenter, he earns over 80 yuan a month. his oldest son is a people's liberation army man, the younger son is a government cadre, and his wife looks after the housework. chan tui has become a leading member of the lhasa municipal building revolutionary committee and of the building workers' trade union. and he is now a member of the communist party. he typifies the determination of tibet's building workers to contribute all their efforts to the building up of the new tibet.

HONGKONG

Tourist Group of Hongkong Chinese University Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1973)

chih chun, deputy head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, this evening met and feted the 32-member tourist group of professors and lecturers at the chinese university of hongkong. they had a warm and cordial conversation.

professors from peking university, tsinghua university and the central institute for nationalities chou pei-yuan, feng yu-lan, chien wei-chang and fei hsiao-tung were present on the occasion.

Li Chi Meets and Fetes Tourist Group of Hongkong Students Studying in Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1973)

li chi, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, this evening met and feted the 18-member tourist group of hongkong students studying in canada. he had a warm and cordial conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientific and educational workers.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Li Hsien-nien, Liu Hsiang-ping, Huang Shu-tse Meet Algerian Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1973)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and liu hsiang-ping, minister, and huang shu-tse, vice-minister, of public health, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with omar boudjellab, algerian minister of health and the algerian health delegation he is leading.

mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires a.i. of the algerian embassy in peking, was present.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang hsiao-yi, wang pu-ching, wang kang-chiu, liu mei-ting and hsu shou-jen.

Algerian Health Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Ju. 22, 1973)

omar boudjellab, leader of the visiting algerian health delegation and minister of health, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were liu hsiang-ping and huang shu-tse, minister and vice-minister of public health, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles lin chiao-chih, wang hsiao-yi, tsao ke-chiang, meng chien, chen chih-ming and fu feng-yung.

present were mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires a.i. of the algerian embassy here, embassy officials and all members of the algerian health delegation.

omar boudjellab and liu hsiang-ping spoke at the banquet.

the algerian health minister thanked the chinese side for the warm, friendly reception accorded the delegation in peking. he said that the visit of the algerian health delegation to china would help develop the friendly and close relations existing between the two countries and governments and expand the exchange in various fields.

in reply, liu hsiang-ping said that while in peking, the algerian health delegation made wide contacts with chinese medical workers and exchanged experience with them in medical and health work, thus making new contributions to the promotion of the friendship and unity of the people of the two countries. the chinese minister asked the distinguished algerian guests to convey, upon their return home, the friendly feelings and regards of the chinese people and medical workers to their algerian counterparts.

Algerian Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1973)

omar boudjellab, algerian minister of health, and the algerian health delegation he is leading left here by plane this morning for a visit to shanghai in the company of huang shu-tse, chinese vice-minister of public health.

seeing them off at the airport were liu hsiang-ping, chinese minister of public health, and leading members of departments concerned and representatives from medical circles, including wang hsiao-yi, wang pu-ching, wang kang-chiu, liu mei-ting, wang cheng-chu, fu feng-yung and chou kuan-han.

present was mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy here.

during their stay in peking, the algerian guests visited hospitals, a medical apparatus plant and a medical college and had talks with chinese medical workers.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Junior Table Tennis Delegation Honored at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1973)

the chinese table tennis association gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting canadian junior table tennis delegation led by george jovanov.

among the guests were m.d. copithorne, counsellor of the canadian embassy here, and his wife.

present were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; chen hsien, president of the host association; and leading members of departments concerned, as well as chinese junior table tennis players and coaches.

the chinese and canadian players chatted amiably as the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. chen hsien and george jovanov made speeches, acclaiming the daily growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries and constant raising of the technical level of the sport in both countries.

the canadian friends arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Ministers Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1973)

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of louis-sylvain goma, minister of public works, transport and civil aviation of the people's republic of the congo, francois xavier katali, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, waters and forests, and five other congolese guests.

congolese ambassador to china pascal ockyemba-morlende attended the dinner.

also present were vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries cheng fei, and director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry ho kung-kai.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Delegation for Aeronautical Consultation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1973)

the french delegation for aeronautical consultation led by jean-pierre cabouat, chief of the general affairs service of the economic and financial affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs of france, wound up a friendly visit to peking and left here by air today. it will tour shanghai and hangchow before going home.

during its stay here, the french delegation conferred with its chinese counterpart on the development of civil aviation between the two countries.

ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, met and feted the delegation.

french ambassador to china etienne manach gave a banquet on occasion of the delegation's visit to china.

the french delegation arrived in peking on july 17. upon their arrival and departure, the guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by wang chien-kung, director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and robert sanson, commercial counsellor of the french embassy here.

the delegation also visited the palace museum, the summer palace, the great wall and a tomb of the ming dynasty.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of a japanese friendship delegation to china led by kokichi nakada, governor of tayama prefecture, and a delegation for the promotion of japan-china friendly exchanges led by issei sawada, governor of kumamoto prefecture.

present were wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, shi lin-feng, chou yi-liang and han hsi-ya.

the two japanese delegations arrived here by air yesterday afternoon.

Hsieh Hua Meets and Fetes Japanese Publishing Corporation Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, yesterday met and feted the four-member friendship delegation of the kane hara publishing corporation of japan led by yuuzi uchiyama, manager of the corporation. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including kao chin-o and chung hung.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking on july 21 at the invitation of the chinese medical association. the guests visited scenic spots, historical sites, a hospital and a rural people's commune. they will leave here tomorrow to tour shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home.

Friendship Delegation of Kansai Modern Drama Circles of Japan Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1973)

lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the friendship delegation of kansai modern drama circles of japan. leader of the delegation is naoji iwata, deputy leaders are yasuhiko shima and kayoko matsui and secretary-general is yoshihisa higasa.

attending the banquet were members of the cultural group under the state council yu hui-yung and hao liang, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association sun ping-hua, and leading members of other organizations

concerned and representatives of peking literary and art circles, including li teh-lun, tiao ke-yuan, hsieh fang, tu chin-fang and hsing jen-hsien.

lin lin and naoji iwata made toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the peoples and literary and art workers of china and japan.

the 20-member japanese delegation arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to china.

Japanese "Go" Chess Delegation Honored at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1973)

the chinese weichi association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the japanese "go" chess delegation with jiro arimitsu, director-general of the japanese chess association, as its leader, eio sakata as its deputy leader and teruaki sakata as its secretary-general.

present at the reception were leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese weichi association and other organizations concerned li meng-hua, kung ke-fei, sun le-yi, chu tse, ting min and mao po-hao, noted chinese weichi player chen tsu-teh who visited japan recently with the china-japan friendship association delegation, and other weichi players.

speaking at the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, kung ke-fei and jiro arimitsu expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and japan and exchanges between chinese and japanese weichi circles would be constantly developed.

the japanese friends presented gifts to the chinese weichi association and players.

the 11-member japanese delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Medical Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1973)

yen chun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, this evening met and feted the kuwaiti medical delegation led by dr. nouri alkazemi, head of the preventive medical department of the ministry of public health of kuwait. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were kuwaiti ambassador to china abdulhamid a. al-buaijan and first secretary of the kuwaiti embassy in peking qasim omar al-yagout and his wife.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and peking medical workers, including chang chao-sheng and yin ting-fan.

the kuwaiti medical delegation arrived in peking yesterday on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of public health.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese "Racing-Club" Football Delegation Leaves Tientsin for Tsinan

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 22, 1973)

the lebanese "racing-club" football delegation led by elie j. koubali wound up its visit to tientsin and left here for tsinan by train today.

the delegation arrived here from peking by train on july 19. the tientsin branch of the chinese football association gave a reception in honour of the delegation that evening. hosts and guests chatted in a friendly atmosphere, hailing the growing friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and lebanon.

hou tsai-lin, deputy secretary-general of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned met and had a friendly talk with the delegation.

the lebanese "racing-club" football team had a match with the tientsin football team yesterday afternoon. the fast penetration and shooting spree before the goal mouths drew warm applause from the spectators. the tientsin team won from the visitors 3 to 2.

while in tientsin, the delegation went sightseeing in the city and visited a wrist-watch factory and a sports gear factory.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Assumption of Office of Nepalese Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 23, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to his excellency nagendra prasad rijal to greet his assumption of the office of prime minister of the government of the kingdom of nepal. full text of the message reads:

his excellency nagendra prasad rijal,
prime minister of the government of the kingdom of nepal

kathmandu

on the occasion of your excellency's assumption of the office of prime minister of the government of the kingdom of nepal, i wish to extend to you my congratulations. may the government and people of the kingdom of nepal win new successes in opposing foreign interference, safeguarding national independence and building their own country.

may the traditional friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries grow stronger and develop continuously.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
july 23, 1973

Nepalese Badminton Delegation Visits East China Lake City

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 23, 1973)

the nepalese badminton delegation led by basnyat left here for kwangchow by air this afternoon at the end of a friendly visit to the east china lake city.

it was seen off at the airport by chao chi-san, a leading member of the chekiang branch of the chinese badminton association, and local badminton players.

the nepalese delegation arrived in hangchow from shanghai by train on july 20. here the nepalese badminton team played a friendly contest with the chekiang provincial team. players of the two teams also paired with one another in several exhibition matches. kumar mohan bahadur shahi took part. their sterling performances drew warm applause from the spectators.

the nepalese friends were honoured at a dinner given by wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee. they also visited a silk mill, a tea-growing production brigade, scenic spots around the west lake and other places of historical interest.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Delegation of Vietnamese Paper "Nhan Dan" Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 22, 1973)

the delegation of the vietnamese paper "nhan dan" led by hoang tung, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and editor-in-chief of the vietnamese paper, left here by air this morning to visit southern china in the company of pan fei, a leading member of the "people's daily".

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were seen off at the airport by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council; lu ying, wang yi and chen chun, leading members of the "people's daily"; miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; wang shou-

jen, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

on hand were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

during its stay in peking, the vietnamese delegation viewed industrial and educational sites, an exhibition on art handicrafts, scenic spots and historical monuments.

Delegation of Vietnamese Paper "Nhan Dan" Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 23, 1973)

the delegation of the vietnamese paper "nhan dan" led by hoang tung, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and editor-in-chief of the vietnamese paper, left here for shanghai this afternoon in the company of pan fei, a leading member of the "people's daily".

the delegation arrived here from peking by special plane yesterday. peng chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsu provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in the evening to warmly welcome the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

present at the banquet were liu chi-chang, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. nanking municipal committee and vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the provincial departments concerned and news organizations.

comrade peng chung and comrade hoang tung spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. they acclaimed the great friendship and militant unity forged between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and viet nam in the protracted revolutionary struggles.

during their stay in nanking, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking, a museum, a petro-chemical works and the sun yat-sen

mausoleum. they also made a boat excursion on the hsuanwu lake.

upon their arrival and departure here, the vietnamese comrades were welcomed and seen off at the airport by peng chung, liu chi-chang and leading members of the provincial departments concerned and news organizations.

DRVN Culture Ministry Fetes Chinese Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 21, 1973)

the ministry of culture of the democratic republic of viet nam held a banquet this evening to congratulate the chinese wuhan acrobatic troupe on the success of its friendly performance tour to the democratic republic of viet nam.

present on the occasion were: hoang minh giam, d.r.v.n. minister of culture; cu huy can, vice-minister of culture; le tung son, standing member of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; hoang bao son, director of the first asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; representatives of the viet nam-china friendship association; and leaders and artists of the viet nam central people's acrobatic troupe.

attending the banquet were shen chien, leader, hsia chu-hua, deputy leader, and all members of the chinese wuhan acrobatic troupe, and chiu li-hsing, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

the vietnamese and chinese comrades had very friendly conversations at the banquet. the vietnamese and chinese artists also gave some acrobatic performances and sang revolutionary songs of the two countries.

prior to the banquet, minister hoang minh giam awarded friendship medals to all members of the chinese wuhan acrobatic troupe on behalf of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 22, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china with shen chien as leader and hsia chu-hua as deputy leader left here for home by train this morning after concluding its successful friendly performance tour in viet nam.

the troupe was seen off at the railway station by d.r.v.n. vice-minister of culture cu huy can, member of the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries tran huu soai, secretary general of the viet nam-china friendship association hoang tuan, director of the first asian affairs department of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry hoang bao son as well as officials and members of the viet nam central people's acrobatic troupe.

chiu li-hsing, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in viet nam was also present.

at the station, vietnamese acrobats presented flowers to the chinese troupe members. comrades-in-arms of the two countries heartily shook hands and were reluctant to part from each other. an atmosphere of profound friendship between the peoples and artists of the two countries pervaded the station.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

August 3, 1973 No. 5428

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TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Chekiang, Ninghsia and Fukien Hold Trade Union Congresses, Elect Provincial and Regional Committees of Trade Union Councils

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 23, 1973)

(NCNA July 22, 1973) Chekiang Province, the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region and Fukien Province held one after the other trade union congresses between July 3 and 22. These three provincial and regional congresses took criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, summed up and exchanged experiences in trade union work, discussed and defined their future combat tasks, and separately elected the 6th Committee of the Chekiang Provincial Trade Union Council, the 3rd Committee of the Trade Union Council of the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region and the 5th Committee of the Fukien Provincial Trade Union Council.

Most of the delegates to these three provincial and regional trade union congresses are industrial workers and about 30 percent of them women. Many are activists who have come to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. Besides many delegates of Hui nationality, workers of Mongolian, Manchu, Tibetan, Korean, Pai, Yi were also represented at the Ninghsia Trade Union Congress. Among the delegates attending the Fukien Trade Union Congress were workers of Taiwan province origin and returned overseas Chinese workers. Representatives of retired workers, poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen), commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and workers' family dependents were invited to attend the three provincial and regional trade union congresses.

T'an Ch'i-lung (譚启龙), First Secretary of the CPC Chekiang Provincial Committee, K'ang Chien-min (康健民), First Secretary of the CPC Ninghsia Hui Regional Committee, Han Hsien-ch'u (韩先楚), First

Secretary of the CPC Fukien Provincial Committee, and other leading Party, government and army comrades of these three provinces and region separately attended their own provincial or regional congresses. The responsible comrades of the three provinces and region spoke at the congresses. They called on the workers of their province or region to study conscientiously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, firmly adhere to the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, continue to grasp firmly and properly such work of prime importance as criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, incessantly raise their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, strengthen the revolutionary unity of the working class and the revolutionary unity of the working class with all revolutionary people, and courageously forge ahead for the sake of accelerating the pace of socialist construction, further consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and fulfilling the great historic mission of the working class. In their speeches, they urged the Party committees at various levels to effectively strengthen their leadership over trade union work in accordance with the line and general and specific policies of the Party and bring into full play the role of the trade union organizations.

Imbued with the joy for victory and revolutionary enthusiasm, the delegates to the three provincial and regional congresses talked freely about the excellent situation of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in China. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class of Chekiang, Ninghsia and Fukien, together with the people all over the country, destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the broad masses of workers seriously studied works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, studied Chairman Mao's three basic principles--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," thoroughly criticized and repudiated swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i for their criminal acts in vainly attempting to change the basic line and policies of the Party, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, and consolidated and developed the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The broad masses of workers went all out, aimed high, firmly implemented the guideline, "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war," and made tremendous contributions to building socialism in the motherland. Tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, more than 18,000 outstanding workers had joined the Chinese Communist Party in these three provinces and region in the past few years, a large number of young workers had joined the Communist Youth League, and large numbers of workers had been selected for promotion to leading posts at various levels, thereby reinforcing and strengthening the leading bodies at various levels.

During the congresses, the delegates to the three provincial and regional congresses seriously studied a series of instructions by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning trade union work, summed up their experiences in trade union work, criticized and repudiated in conjunction with realities the

criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in undermining the workers' movement, and discussed and defined the future tasks. The delegates pointed out that at present, trade unions at various levels must first properly grasp such a matter of prime importance as criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, organize the masses of workers to seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings and thoroughly criticize and repudiate the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The broad masses of workers must be mobilized to carry forward further the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, go all out, aim high and win new and greater victories under the line of unity for victory of the 9th Congress of the Party.

After repeated discussions and full consultation, the trade union congresses of Chekiang, Ninghsia and Fukien separately elected the committees of the trade union councils of the three provinces and region in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principle of three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. The 1st plenary session of these provincial and regional committees elected--and the provincial and regional committee approved the election of--Chiang Pao-ti (f.蒋宝娣) as chairman, and Hsü Wan-chen (f.徐畹珍), Ch'en Yu-sheng (陈有生), Kuo Chih-sung (郭志松), Yao Hsin-ken (姚新根), Chao Ching-t'ang (赵景棠), Weng Sen-ho (翁森鹤), Fang Chien-wen (方剑文) and Ho Hsien-ch'un (贺贤春) as vice chairmen, of the Chekiang Provincial Trade Union Council; Li Yüeh-sung (李跃松) as chairman, and Pai Hsin-ts'ai (Hui nationality白新才), Yü Ta (于达), Chou Hsing-chün (周兴军), Ma Hsiu-chen (f. Hui nationality 馬秀珍) and Meng K'o (Mongolian nationality 孟科) as vice chairmen, of the Trade Union Council of the Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region; Chiang Li-yin (江礼银) as chairman, and Nien Wen-hua (粘文华), Chuang Chih-p'eng (庄志鹏), T'ien Yü-men (田毓民), Chang I-fei (張益飞), Sun Ching-jung (f.孙景蓉) and Ch'en Hsiu-hua (f.陈秀华) as vice chairmen, of the Fukien Provincial Trade Union Council.

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WORKER-CADRES

Actively Train Cadres from Among Workers

- a report on a survey of the Shanghai Commodity Chemicals Canning Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 23, 1973)

The Shanghai Commodity Chemicals Canning Plant employs more than 800 staff members and workers. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, in conformity with the great leader Chairman Mao's instruction, "Large numbers of cadres should be trained from among the workers," the Party committee of this plant has selected and trained 41 cadres from among the workers, equivalent to 87 percent of the total number of cadres in the whole plant. Among these 41 worker-cadres, 14 have taken up leadership work in the general Party branch, revolutionary committee and trade union of the plant, six have been appointed as Party branch secretaries and deputy secretaries in workshops, three have also been taken into the leading body at the company level, and quite large a proportion of them are women cadres. The maturing of this group of worker-cadres has brought a vigorous political phase to the leading bodies at various levels.

Training Worker-Cadres for Implementing the Basic Line of the Party

The Shanghai Commodity Chemicals Canning Plant has at all times to face the violent struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two kinds of ideology in the process of training worker-cadres. A handful of class enemies hated the maturing of worker-cadres to the bone and they talked nonsense saying: "They cannot be in power for long." The class enemies sometimes laid hold of some shortcomings and mistakes of the worker-cadres and arbitrarily exaggerated them, or created something out of nothing to sow discord in an attempt to "discredit" them. Sometimes, they practiced "organized applause" in the face of the worker-cadres, or secretly "befriended" them so as to corrupt them with the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. A section of comrades within our ranks also voiced their "lack of faith in, distrust of and dissatisfaction with" the worker-cadres due to the pernicious influence of the revisionist cadres line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i; some of them expected the worker-cadres to be "perfect in every respect," and set too high a demand in work. In light of this situation, the general Party branch of this plant constantly ran study classes and organized the cadres and the masses to study the series of comments by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the training of worker-cadres and to criticize and repudiate--in conjunction with the realities of the class struggle and struggle in line in their own units--the criminal acts and fallacies perpetrated and spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in a vain attempt to interfere with and undermine Chairman Mao's cadres line. Meanwhile, the members of the general Party branch summed up the positive and negative aspects of experience of this plant in the training of worker-cadres.

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, because this plant did not pay attention to training cadres from among the workers, leadership

over the socialist enterprise was not completely in proletarian hands, and leadership over some departments was even lost due to the infiltration of the landlord-bourgeoisie. During the great cultural revolution, a group of worker-cadres was promoted to leading posts at various levels. They firmly adhered to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and led the masses to fight on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, thereby bringing profound changes to the production situation. Through study, criticism and repudiation and summing up things, all came to understand deeply that the training of large numbers of cadres from among workers is essential to the implementation of the basic line of the Party and is also determined by the historic status of the working class as well as its great historic mission to emancipate mankind as a whole.

Due to its awareness of the importance of training worker-cadres from the plane of the line, this plant again trained in succession 23 worker-cadres in the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. Four of these worker-cadres have been promoted as Party branch secretaries, thereby continuously adding to the leading bodies at various levels newborn forces that are full of vitality and vigor.

Firmly Adhere to the Cadres Line Based on "Appointing People on Their Merit"

"Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined." This plant firmly implemented Chairman Mao's cadres line based on "appointing people on their merit," and seriously selected candidates for training in the stormy mass struggle according to the five requirements set for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The Party branch of No. 2 workshop had engaged in a major controversy over the training and education of a woman worker who came of a family that had produced three generations of workers. Some people were of the view that because of her "low cultural level," there was no future in training her. They advocated the selection of an old follower of theirs--who was "closer" to them, "had a way to talk and do things," and did not "offend people" at ordinary times--for training. But the majority were of the view that the woman worker in question should be trained and educated because of her "good class essence, high political awareness and down-to-earth attitude in work." In training cadres, we can never take intimacy or remoteness as the criterion, but should take the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for training successors to the revolution as criteria. The general Party branch backed up the latter view. After this woman worker assumed leadership work in the workshop, she seriously read and studied, was bold in practice, and relied on the masses. She made faster progress in all respects.

Under the unified leadership of the general Party branch, this plant also seriously selects for promotion worker-cadres through various channels such as the trade union, the Communist Youth League and the women's organization. The squad unit forms the basis for training cadres, and those advanced workers who are firm in class stand, politically far-sighted, rich in the sacrificial spirit and capable of wholeheartedly serving the working class are admitted into the contingent of cadres. At present, among the 41 worker-

cadres at the workshop or higher level in this plant, fifteen have been trained and selected for promotion from among the squad leaders and trade union group leaders.

Let Worker-Cadres Develop Their Resourcefulness Through Struggle

This plant takes note of the different conditions and characteristics of the worker-cadres and assigns them work loads in accordance with the need of the revolution to enable them to temper and raise themselves through the practice of struggle. The worker-cadres who are not divorced from production are required to grasp properly production, and are also required to utilize their condition of having struck root in the squad unit to conduct properly investigation and study, so as to link more properly theory with practice. In the case of worker-cadres who are divorced from production, some are put in charge of work in a department and some are assigned to grasp all-embracing work of the plant or their own workshop according to circumstances. In short, "they are required to work, draw lessons from work and develop their resourcefulness through working.

When a young woman worker of No. 1 workshop was first elected to serve on the trade union committee, due to her lack of experience in mass work, she blushed as she spoke in the course of discussing study in the squad unit, and was unable to clearly state her points. Seeing that her weakness lay in her not having studied revolutionary theory and lack of training in practical work, the committee members sent her to the municipal political school for workers to study. After she returned to the plant, she served as a tutor in the study class for cadres run by the plant, and concurrently took charge of work bearing on spare-time education and women workers in the whole plant. She gradually raised her theoretical level and capacity for work in the course of performing practical work.

When the veteran cadres discover the shortcomings and mistakes of the worker-cadres in work, they do not just denounce and distrust the worker-cadres or resign themselves to their shortcomings and mistakes. Instead, they also see the merits and strong points of the worker-cadres, and encourage them to make uninterrupted progress. They also impose strict demands on them and help them learn from each other for common advancement and sum up their experiences and lessons.

Because a worker-cadre who had worked for more than twenty years and was relatively rich in production experience did not study adequately at ordinary times, although she worked with wholehearted eagerness, she lacked the mass viewpoint. The masses criticized her for "paying no attention to complaints, taking no heed of criticism and doing a poor job in summing up experience." The secretary of the general Party branch helped her study Chairman Mao's teaching on firm adherence to the mass line and look for the ideological root cause of her conceit and self-complacency on the one hand. On the other hand, he and other veteran cadres helped her by going together with her to conduct investigation and study amidst the masses so as to enable her gradually master mass work. At present, this new cadre is able to take more consciously the

following course of action: After a piece of work is done, she first listens to what the masses say, and sits down to sum up one or two experiences with the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint. When shortcomings or mistakes appear in work, she goes amidst the masses of her own accord, asks the masses to help her tap the root cause, looks for one or two lessons, and clearly defines the orientation of her effort.

Continuously Raise the Political Awareness of the Worker-Cadres

This plant pays greater attention to coordinating the characteristics of the class struggle and struggle in line in different periods, constantly analyzes the ideological conditions of the worker-cadres, and properly grasps education in ideology and line. Its way of doing things are:

1. Study classes are regularly run to help the worker-cadres diligently apply themselves in the study of books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and continuously raise their knowledge of Marxist theory. They firmly adhere to the system of requiring new cadres on active duty to study two half-days and one evening per week. In the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, each comrade is required to make an effort in studying some basic viewpoints of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao's and to thoroughly criticize and repudiate the revisionist fallacies. Since 1972, they have run in succession eleven courses for training of cadres by rotation and planned to give all worker-cadres an opportunity to attend one or two courses of study. Meanwhile, they also have actively selected and sent worker-cadres to take part in study in the municipal political school for workers and in reading classes run by the bureau and the company.

One trade union committee member is responsible for the production unit in the plant. In the past, he erroneously thought that "making a success of vocational work is political work." For a period of time, he engrossed himself all day long in vocational work. He was restless when he sat down to read and study, but he took no rest when he was busily engaged in vocational work. The general Party branch helped him sum up the experiences and lessons drawn from practical work so as to enable him to understand correctly the relationship between politics and production. It also helped him rationally arrange his work and provided him with definite conditions for study. For more than a year in the past, this cadre finished reading with greater seriousness the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and other books, and both his theoretical level and capacity for work were raised to a greater extent. The masses had a high opinion of him.

2. Attention is paid to various kinds of erroneous tendencies that could have appeared among the worker-cadres, and to opportunely helping and educating them in raising their awareness of the struggle in line. For example, in the face of victory, some comrades could become arrogant and complacent and be carried away; when their status changes, some comrades could abuse their functions and powers and look for special treatment; in the face of the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie, some comrades could lower their vigilance and let the class enemy open a "breach" in their way of life. This plant

regularly conducts education in the basic line of the Party for the worker-cadres and organizes them to study again and again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Who gives us our power? It is given by the working class, by the poor and lower-middle peasants, by the broad working masses who make up more than 90 percent of the population." Everybody is made to realize that in order to properly exercise power for the proletariat, the worker-cadres must consciously implement the line and general and specific policies of the Party, look upon revolutionary interests as primary in life, practice self-denial and abide by the law, and firmly defend the proletarian interests.

A worker-cadre had a weak sense of class struggle in the past, and in the face of the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie, he failed to maintain a high degree of vigilance and was unable to handle correctly the relationship between the part and the whole, between the individual and the collective. The general Party branch accordingly helped him recall the lesson taught by some worker-cadres who were so carried away after they came into power that they made the mistake of looking for special treatment. He was therefore taught a profound lesson. At present, this worker-cadre constantly tells other comrades: "As we are in power today and some people often come forth to organize applause for us, it is easy for us to be influenced by bourgeois ideas. Therefore, worker-cadres certainly must study more vigorously and impose strict demands on themselves, otherwise they also would betray the working class."

3. Regularly rectify the style of work on a small scale, heed what the masses say, and help the worker-cadres forever uphold the natural colors of the working class. In the past few years, besides requiring the worker-cadres to take part periodically in productive labor (with each worker-cadre doing on the average more than three months of manual labor each year), this plant also constantly started minor rectification activities and mobilized the masses to exercise supervision over the worker-cadres so that the latter would commit fewer mistakes or commit no major mistake. There are three forms of minor rectification activities. One is to bring together the members of the leading bodies of the plant and workshops quarterly for practicing criticism and self-criticism. Another form is to invite the masses to convene symposiums and to criticize at any time the appearance of certain shortcomings and mistakes in work done by the worker cadres. Yet another form is to call the masses of the whole plant to a general meeting so that the representatives of the worker-cadres could recount their ideology and work to the working masses and the masses could be aroused to make comments. Through adopting these methods, this plant has enabled the worker-cadres to take the initiative in accepting the criticism and supervision of the masses, see their own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes, and transform themselves more properly.

- The Investigation Unit of the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council

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WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

The "July 21" Directive Is an Important Approach To Building a Vast Army of Proletarian Intellectuals

by

the Educational Revolution Unit of Peking University of Technology

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 21, 1973)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great instruction that "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study," our university has, since 1971, enrolled two terms of students of worker-peasant-soldier students. The selection of new worker-peasant-soldier students for the 1973 term is also being successfully carried out. Two years and more of teaching practice makes us deeply realize that Chairman Mao's great instruction enjoys the warm support of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, that his proletarian line in education has penetrated ever deeper into the hearts of the people and that the road of the "July 21" directive has become wider and wider.

The broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students have a high awareness of class struggle, the struggle in line and continuous revolution. After entering universities, they have maintained the correct political orientation and the style of leading a hard and plain life. They are keenly aware of the influence of bourgeois ideas and the force of old habits and are able to pay attention to preserving a high degree of vigilance and consciously transforming their world outlook. For instance, there was a student who participated in learning industrial work through labor at the worksite of Ch'ungkuang Hotel last year.

On one occasion, as he was pushing a cart past the bustling streets of the flower market, he felt it was a shame for a university student to push a cart. No sooner this idea budded, he was on the alert against the influence of bourgeois ideology and consciously examined the change of thought after he entered university. He recounted that before he entered university, he felt it was quite honorable for him to pull a cart along the main street of Huhehot with his face covered with soot. But after he went to university a few days, he felt that labor was indecent. That revealed the first sign of bourgeois ideology. He declared: "I must firmly resist the corrosion of bourgeois ideology so that although the environment has changed after my entering university, I would not change my natural colors of the working people, nor would I alienate myself from the workers and peasants mentally and from labor physically."

Quite a number of worker-peasant-soldier students earned the good comments of the units concerned, owing to their outstanding performance in teaching, scientific research and productive labor. After entering university for quite long a period of time, some students kept on making use of their holidays to go

back to factories to participate in labor and to maintain close contacts with the masses of workers, thereby preserving the natural colors of laborers. In the past, the students who went direct from the middle school to the university for five or six years of school were unable to solve the question of which road to take after graduation. Now, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, because worker-peasant-soldier students are enrolled for two to three years of schooling, this question could be solved.

The broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students, with the mother country at heart and the world in mind, have a clearcut objective in study and show fortitude in overcoming difficulties. They deeply understand for whom they go to university and for whom they read books. They say: "The masses of workers and peasants have sent us to university. We can never let down the expectations of the Party and the trust of the class and must capture the gateway to culture and scale the peak of theory in order to grasp power in the fields of culture and science for the proletariat." Cherishing the profound class feeling of winning glory for Chairman Mao's line in education and not letting down the working class, they diligently apply themselves in study, storm the impasse and scaled pinnacles.

Many students have only the practical culture level of a first-year junior middle school student, by studying tenaciously with the spirit of "the Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," they have finally taken the initiative in study and scored better results. According to our survey of the previous stage, about 30 percent of students in the whole university have studied vigorously of their own accord and have a stronger capacity for analyzing and solving problems; roughly 50 percent are of middle level; and roughly 20 percent have experienced initial difficulties.

These facts fully show that to study for the revolution is the source of the driving force for study. Although poor in cultural level, the worker-peasant-soldier students have a red heart to study for the revolution, and are therefore able to surmount numerous difficulties and master modern scientific techniques.

The worker-peasant-soldier students have not only a firm and correct political orientation and a clearcut objective in study. Furthermore, as they are from the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements, they possess comparatively rich practical experience, and this is useful to the grasping of theory on the basis of practice. In teaching work, we clearly perceive that while the high or low quality of study and the cultural foundation have a definite role to play, they are not the deciding factors. Those who go to school on the basis of practice can learn fast and vigorously. Take the study of drawing for instance. Prior to the great cultural revolution, the specialty in machine building had to spend 500 to 550 hours of study on drawing. Now, on-campus and off-campus studies are covered in only 300 hours. Since the students have practical experience, they can reach higher level in a shorter time. The 1971 school-year students of the specialty in machine building, after learning to draw, made an attempt to survey and map out a C-630 machine tool. The students were generally able to finish eleven perspective drawings

of the body of the machine and 100 three-dimensional drawings of the assembly of machine components. The teachers reported: The students of the former University of Technology had only drawn six perspective drawings of the body of a machine and 50 three-dimensional drawings of the assembly of machine components. The students of the old university learned theory but were divorced from practice. This gave rise to the strange phenomenon of "a bunch of theories not in line with realities." The worker-peasant-soldier students have practical experience. Once they master theory, they are like tigers with wings capable of greatly enhancing their ability to analyze and solve problems. All the 24 students of the 1971 study class for veteran welders of our school had spent only two years in the study of theory and in vocational practice. Under the guidance of teachers, they completed two scientific research assignments and the trial manufacture of a new product in their graduation designs after more than two months of efforts, thereby attaining the more advanced technical targets. The teachers said: One-third of the students in this class could independently conduct design work of electric welding equipment after graduation. Another one-third who ordinarily had difficulties in study could also complete design tasks of simple electric welding equipment, so long as there were veteran technicians to lead them.

Practice of revolution in education in more than two years shows that Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive is a wise decision for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and an important approach to building a vast army of proletarian intellectuals. The more we walk the "July 21" road, the firmer we are and the broader the road becomes. At present, we are actively preparing to receive the new worker-peasant-soldier students of the 1973 school year. We are determined to follow the "July 21" road pointed out by Chairman Mao, to continue to press on boldly and to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

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Worker-Graduates from Northeast China College

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 24, 1973)

the first group of worker-students who graduated from the northeast china engineering college last year have proved their ability in actual work.

the 59 worker students had an average of 13 years of work experience when they entered the college toward the end of 1969. they returned to factories and mines after more than two years' study.

nineteen of them are now cadres at the section of higher level and 24 are technicians. nine have been admitted into the chinese communist party and two cited as advanced workers.

li kuang-yu, a student of the steelmaking specialty, is now a technician of the anshan iron and steel company. drawing on what he had learned at college and his years of experience, he helped the workers find a new lining for the electric arc furnace, which enables the furnace to produce 140 heats of steel between overhauls as against the previous 30.

after chao en-lin, another worker student, returned to the penki machine tool plant, he was elected secretary of a workshop party branch. he earnestly studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and led the workers in criticizing the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this raised their political consciousness and socialist enthusiasm. the workshop has become an advanced unit in the machine tool plant.

chao en-lin has made six technical innovations in cooperation with other workers over the past year and more. he has been elected a model worker of the plant and an advanced worker of penki city.

workers and cadres of many factories and mines have praised the worker-graduates for their initiative in tackling knotty problems and their courage to blaze new trails.

at the penki alloy plant, four old-type voltage regulators used to consume a large amount of electricity. chang chia-chun, who majored in industrial electrification and automation, made four silicon-controlled regulators with other workers after three months of efforts. this improvement alone saves one million kilowatt hours of electricity a year.

hsueh hung-shu, a graduate from the mechanical engineering specialty, is now deputy chief of the technical section of the yingkou machine tool plant. he improved the design of the gear slotting machine by drawing on the merits of many types of machine tool cutters designed in china and other countries. the new slotting machine works three times as fast as the old model. after further experiments, hsueh hung-shu and his comrades finally automatized the operation of the machine.

GRAIN HARVEST

Good Wheat Harvest in Luta Region, Northeast China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, July 23, 1973)

the luta administrative region in northeast china has reaped a good harvest of winter wheat which was grown on a large scale in this area for the first time.

the success shows a good prospect of growing two crops a year instead of one in the luta region.

some 20,000 hectares of land were sown to wheat last winter as against only 7,400 hectares in the previous year. average per-hectare yield this year was 20 per cent more than last year's. the kanchingtzu district is among the many advanced units which garnered over three tons per hectare.

the late autumn crops of kaoliang and maize, sown between rows of wheat before it was harvested, are doing well.

northeast china in general has a cold climate. but the luta region, situated at the southern tip of the liaotung peninsula, enjoys a milder climate. some peasants tried to plant winter wheat in the past, but their efforts often failed because of severe frost and the long frost period.

the communist party committee of luta municipality led the peasants in experimenting with growing two crops a year, winter wheat plus another crop of maize or kaoliang, during the great proletarian cultural revolution and particularly since the start of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. it repeatedly educated the cadres and commune members in political line and helped them understand the importance of increasing wheat production for carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". this fired them with enthusiasm in

conducting scientific experiments, reforming farming methods and expanding double-cropping acreage in the interests of the revolution.

the tungmatun production brigade party branch in cold fuhsien county in the northern most part of the luta region led the peasants in criticizing the idealist apriorism preached by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and in fostering the viewpoint of "practice first". after several years of experiments, they worked out a set of measures which ensured a good winter wheat crop despite cold weather. these include appropriate deep ploughing, pre-winter irrigation to keep underground moisture, and compacting the soil.

the party committee of chinhsien county at the southern tip of the liaotung peninsula sent people to help the liangchungchang brigade experiment with planting kaoliang or maize between rows of wheat before the latter was harvested. the method they adopted proved successful. it boosted the annual grain yield to over 7.5 tons per hectare. the experience was popularized throughout the county and winter wheat acreage was expanded from 670 hectares to 4,700 hectares at present.

leading members of party organizations at all levels in the luta region worked on experimental farms together with the commune members and used the experience they gained there to guide production.

seventy per cent of farm land in the luta region is in hilly areas with poor soil and short of water. following the example of tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the commune members have made great efforts to improve farmland and build water conservancy projects in the revolutionary spirit of hard work. they have terraced more than 40,000 hectares of hill slopes and increased the irrigated acreage by 67,000 hectares in recent years, equivalent to the total amount of work done in the preceding 20 years. all this contributed to the good winter wheat harvest, which has in turn encouraged the commune members to improve farm land.

Sinkiang Has Good Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Urumchi, July 24, 1973)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china reports a better harvest than last year from 1,340,000 hectares of spring wheat and 67,000 hectares of barley and other summer-harvested grain crops.

commune peasants in the tarim basin and the turfan depression where the harvesting is over are now busy threshing and delivering grain to the state. harvesting continues in the dzungaria basin and the ili river valley north of the tienshan mountains.

the regional party committee early this year decided that the whole region should go in for agriculture in a big way. it organized the rural cadres and commune members to study chairman mao's instructions on developing socialist agriculture and criticise the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. the regional party committee publicized the experience of some areas in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. it sent teams of city cadres to the rural areas to help expand agriculture.

drought affected some areas south of the tienshan mountains this year. but the cadres and commune members put up a resolute fight by sinking wells and digging ditches to lead in snow water from the tienshan mountains. the hami area in the eastern part of the region was thus able to expand the acreage of spring wheat by 670 hectares and gather a good harvest. shanshan, turfan and tokehsun counties in the turfan depression west of the hami area reaped ten per cent more grain this summer than last after defeating drought, sandstorms and pests.

the ili kazakh autonomous chou in northwestern sinkiang also had a good harvest. the 200,000 hectares of wheat along the ili river valley were estimated to yield 15 per cent more than last year. the further implementation of the party's proletarian policies in the rural areas in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work brought into fuller play the enthusiasm of cadres and commune members of various nationalities. they made great efforts to build irrigation works, improve farmland, accumulate farmyard manure and popularize good seed strains.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Northwest China Region Expands Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English Urumchi, July 23, 1973)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, one of china's major livestock raising centres, reports another successful stockbreeding year, ending june 30. the propagation rate of the ewes, mares and other animals and the survival rate of the new-born animals both topped 90 per cent.

the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work have raised the consciousness of the people of various nationalities in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and strengthened their revolutionary unity. this has led to the new successes in animal husbandry. through concerted efforts the people of 13 nationalities in the ili kazakh autonomous chou in northwestern sinkiang have achieved remarkable results in building up grasslands. they have built more than 10,000 animal sheds and paddocks, over 16,000 houses and 700 breeding stations and sheep dipping vats, grown 6,000 hectares of alfalfa and improved 530,000 hectares of grassland. newly built water control projects can irrigate 600,000 hectares of grassland. as a result, successes have been registered in animal husbandry four years in succession.

the tash kurghan tajik autonomous county was hit by a snowstorm this spring. some tajik herdsmen and large numbers of livestock were stranded. the county revolutionary committee mobilized cadres, workers and peasants to rush grain, fodder, medicines and other necessities to the spot. braving temperatures down to 30 to 40 degrees below zero centigrade, they made their way through the snow and saved the herdsmen and animals.

the peasants of han nationality in the lutsaokou people's commune of huocheng county always have extra fodder in store to help kazakh herdsmen when necessary. they often sends experienced carpenters and blacksmiths to help the kazakh herdsmen build new houses and sheds and paddocks. the more than 90 herdsmen's families in the commune have all moved into new homes.

veterinarians and scientific workers have helped spread improved methods for raising livestock and breeding animal strains. the number of pedigree sinkiang fine-wool sheep has surpassed three million and that of semi-fine-wool sheep, four million. horses and cattle of good breeds are increasing in number. the region has supplied other provinces and autonomous regions with large numbers of fine-breed animals and high-quality animal products.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Rapid Industrial Expansion in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, July 23, 1973)

southwest china's multi-national province of yunnan reports an annual increase of more than 20 per cent in gross industrial output in 1969-1972 under the guidance of the line of unity for victory laid down by the ninth party congress. total industrial output for january-june this year was equal to that for the whole of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

output of steel, iron, coal, electricity, timber and cement showed a 50 to 200 per cent increase in 1972 over 1969. the upward trend continued in the first six months of this year. output of some items shot up three-fold compared with the same 1972 period.

following chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry", workers at the kunming iron and steel plant have self-reliantly opened a medium-sized iron mine at high speed. in addition, iron deposits five times the amount of earlier discoveries have been located in an old mine that was believed to be nearing exhaustion. the two mines can now meet most of the plant's iron ore needs. the plant has added a plate mill and a seamless tubing mill to treble the production capacity of rolled steel and increase the variety of steel products.

mountainous yunnan province relies chiefly on lorries for transportation. its rising motor industry now turns out 1,000 lorries a year. the 4-ton "kunming" lorries began to be built in 1970, the year after the ninth party congress was held, thanks to the joint efforts of many factories doing motor vehicle repairs or manufacturing motor parts. the capacity of the yunnan motor vehicle plant, set up on the basis of a motor parts factory, has grown in the past three years with the adoption of more than 500 technical innovations and completion of seven production lines.

the centuries-old no. 1 metal mine in the province has ores containing several kinds of minerals. some experts concluded that it was impossible to make multiple use of the ores and production used to be limited to one kind of mineral. the study of marxism in recent years has helped the workers, cadres and technicians establish the viewpoint of practice first. all departments in the mine, from geological prospecting, mining to metallurgy, conducted scientific experiments with the multi-purpose use of the ores. as a result, the mine now produces over 10 kinds of products.

the widespread small factories and mines have also promoted the industrial growth in this border province.

they now account for 40 per cent of the province's coal output, one-fourth of its pig iron output and one-fifth of its output of non-ferrous metals. all the 126 counties have farm machinery plants. small chemical fertilizer plants and cement works are also increasing in number.

taking advantage of the province's rich water resources, the local people's communes have built more than 4,000 small hydro-electric-power stations since the cultural revolution began.

yunnan had little industry before liberation. the provincial capital, kunming, had only a few small textile mills and a steel plant with a 300-ton annual capacity. the city now boasts a modern industry that produces metals, machinery, meters and instruments, electricity, building materials, textiles, chemicals and electronic devices.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Stockbreeding Communes in Northwest China Province Have Good Medical Service

(NCNA-English Sining, July 24, 1973)

stockbreeding people's communes in northwest china's chinghai province have made fast progress in medical work. a network of medical service now covers all the six autonomous chou, which are inhabited by minority nationalities.

chinghai is one of china's five major stockbreeding regions. tibetans, mongolians, kazakhs and other minority people live in the pastoral areas that account for at least 95 per cent of the total area of the province.

there are 29 counties and 237 people's communes in the six autonomous chou. each chou and county has a hospital and each commune a clinic. each production brigade has barefoot doctors who spend part of their time in animal husbandry and part in medical service. a number of production teams have health workers. the herdsmen can have minor ailments or injuries treated in the production teams and brigades and go to the communes for major diseases.

before liberation there was only one clinic with two doctors and some folk practitioners in chinghai's pastoral areas covering 700,000 square kilometres. the herdsmen who fell ill used to pray to gods and ghosts for blessing. they could not afford treatment as they were heavily oppressed and exploited by imperialism, reactionary officials, warlords, and feudal headmen and cattle owners. the

mortality rate of infants and children in the pastoral areas was as high as 80 per cent. various diseases ran rampant on the grasslands. when measles and another acute infectious disease hit the mongolian tsungchia banner in 1946, 300 people out of a total of 300 families died, and not a single person survived in 60 of the families.

since the founding of the chinese people's republic the party and chairman mao have shown great concern about the health of the minority peoples in the pastoral areas. the people's government sent large numbers of medical workers to stockbreeding areas in chinghai to prevent and treat diseases. the party central committee allotted special funds to provide free medical care for the poor herdsmen of minority peoples.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the party organizations and health departments in stockbreeding areas have further improved medical work. the state in the past few years has sent more than 200 medical workers from city hospitals and several hundred graduates of medical colleges and health schools to the pastoral areas. it has since 1972 allotted more than one million yuan to the commune clinics in pastoral and rural areas of chinghai for the purchase of medical apparatus.

the pastoral areas in chinghai now have 27 per cent more medical institutions, 61 per cent more professional medical workers and 45 per cent more hospital beds than before the cultural revolution. autonomous chou and county hospitals and central commune clinics (those having more competent doctors and better equipment than others) have x-ray machines, operating theatres and surgical apparatus. some of them have cardiographs, thermostats, refrigerators and other medical equipment.

medical workers of chinghai and those coming from other provinces and municipalities to work there often make medical tours of grazing grounds. they go to herdsmen's tents to treat diseases and help communes and production brigades train barefoot doctors and health workers.

a group of medical workers from peking's kulou hospital came to yushu tibetan autonomous chou 3,700 metres above sea level. they joined the local hospitals' touring medical team three times despite altitude sickness. tibetan herdsman kechiu living 4,000 metres above sea level had club foot deformity due to the after-effects of infantile paralysis. this brought many difficulties for him in work and daily life. a surgical operation was necessary, but it was difficult to do it on the plateau short of oxygen. with meticulous care, the team did the operation in the patient's tent. the surgeons successfully performed triple arthrodesis (the surgical fixation of a joint by fusion

of the joint surfaces) of the foot for heel cord lengthening. this herdsman recovered his health after he had been tormented by this ailment for more than 20 years.

medical institutions at all levels in the pastoral areas have trained 2,400 barefoot doctors from various nationalities, averaging two for each production brigade. after a short course of training, they have mastered skills for treating some common and recurrent diseases with combined western and traditional chinese therapy. after returning to production teams, they prevent and treat diseases for the herdsmen while taking part in animal husbandry.

cooperative medical service in pastoral areas has made rapid progress as the number of barefoot doctors grows. seventy per cent of the 1,200 production brigades in these areas have established such service. the service provides the herdsmen with free medical care in return for a small annual fee per capita. the remaining cost is covered by the commune or the production brigade.

remote shanghungke commune with a scattered population in a county of kolo tibetan autonomous chou has carried out cooperative medical service since 1969, with 40 barefoot doctors as its main force. making use of the many medicinal herbs on the grasslands, they combined western and traditional chinese therapy to prevent and treat diseases for the tibetan herdsmen. over the past few years they have dealt with 4,000 cases and saved 400 patients in critical conditions. they gave 10,000 preventive inoculations of various vaccines to the people.

health departments in the pastoral areas of chinghai have mobilized multi-national herdsmen to launch sanitation campaigns centered on prevention of infectious and endemic diseases to improve local environments. they have arranged for medical workers and barefoot doctors to make a general survey of endemic diseases and take multiple measures for treatment suited to specific local conditions.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Leader of Algerian Health Delegation Leaves China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 24, 1973)

omar boudjellab, leader of the algerian health delegation and minister of health, left here by air this morning at the end of a friendly visit to china. he will leave china via kwangchow.

seeing him off at shanghai airport were huang shu-tse, chinese vice-minister of public health, who accompanied the algerian health delegation on the visit; chang chen-ya, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; hung ming-kuei, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the municipal public health bureau; and representatives of shanghai medical circles. on hand were members of the algerian delegation who will continue their visit in china.

the algerian delegation arrived in shanghai from peking yesterday. the guests made a boat excursion on the whangpoo river and exchanged experience in medical and health work with leading members of the municipal public health bureau. they also met with a chinese medical worker who had worked in algeria.

the guests were honoured at a banquet given in the evening by wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. minister omar boudjellab said that his visit to china opened new prospects for the strengthening of cooperation in medical and health work between algeria and china. he conveyed the gratitude and profound friendly sentiments of the algerian people to the chinese medical workers who had worked in algeria.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Receives Pai Hsiang-kuo

(NCNA-English Canberra, July 23, 1973)

e.g. whitlam, prime minister of australia, received pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and the delegation here this morning.

the prime minister had a friendly conversation with the chinese guests. minister pai hsiang-kuo conveyed the best regards of premier chou en-lai to prime minister whitlam.

present on the occasion were j. cairns, australian minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry, and chinese ambassador wang kuo-chuan.

wang kuo-chuan gave a reception at noon today in honour of the visiting chinese government trade delegation. prime minister e.g. whitlam was present at the reception. among the 200 participants were minister j. cairns, postmaster-general lionel bowen, treasurer frank crean, minister for minerals and energy rex connor, other australian friends, and foreign diplomatic envoys in australia.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Feted in Canberra

(NCNA-English Canberra, July 23, 1973)

a dinner was given here this evening by j.f. cairns, minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry, in honour of the visiting chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade.

present on the occasion were magnus cormack, president of the senate, lionel f. bowen, postmaster-general, rex connor, minister for minerals and energy, frank crean, treasurer, and charles jones, minister for transport and civil aviation.

wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador, was also present.

minister cairns and minister pai hsiang-kuo spoke at the dinner. cairns said, "the last eight months have seen the opening of a new era for relations between australia and china", "progress has been quick". he stated, the visit of the chinese government trade delegation "marks yet another great step forward in the development of friendship between australia and china." "we look now to the future, and it is a future that offers the prospect of continuing and growing friendship between the people of australia and the people of china," he stressed.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and australia ended the long-standing abnormal status in the relations between the two countries. he said, "it is not only in conformity with the desire of the broad masses of the two countries, but also in the interests of the two peoples." he pointed out that in international intercourse, the chinese government has always followed the five principles of peaceful coexistence. he said, "in line

with this position, we are ready to actively promote friendly relations with australia in the trade, economic and other fields on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual supplementation."

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Friendly Personage Dr. Basu Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, July 23, 1973)

indian friendly personages dr. bijay kumar basu and his wife left here for home on july 20 after a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

during their stay in china, the indian guests toured peking, linhsien county in honan province, chengtu, chungking, wuhan, nanking, soochow, shanghai and kwangchow.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Teng Hsiao-ping, Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Yun-sheng Meet Japanese Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, July 24, 1973)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, liao cheng-chih and wang yun-sheng, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had friendly conversations here this morning with the japanese friendship delegation to china with kokichi nakada, governor of tayama prefecture, as its leader and kenji hori as its deputy leader, and the delegation for the promotion of japan-china friendly exchanges with issei sawada, governor of kumamoto prefecture, as its leader and taizo hirarsuka as its deputy leader.

members of the two delegations taking part in the meeting were isaku yamada, keigo haratani, eisuke okuda, yukio tashiro, yoshitame sakai and atsushi okamoto.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present.

also present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, chin su-cheng and others.

Chinese, Japanese "Go" Chess Players Have Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 24, 1973)

chinese and japanese "go" chess players had their first friendly matches at the peking hotel here today.

the matches were proceeded by a welcome ceremony held in honour of the japanese players under the auspices of the chinese weichi association.

attending the welcome ceremony were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and li meng-hua and chao cheng-hung, leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission. prior to the ceremony, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the japanese "go" chess delegation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua and kung ke-fei, and minister yuichi hayashi and counsellor yoshitoshi munakata of the japanese embassy in peking.

kung ke-fei, a leading member of the chinese weichi association, and japanese delegation leader jiro arimitsu spoke at the welcome ceremony.

the chinese and japanese "go" chess players had eight matches today, including one between women players. after over ten hours of keen competition, the japanese players came away with seven victories and one draw.

the results were: japan's eio sakata, ninth dan or top grade player, defeated china's chen tsu-teh by two pieces; japan's kunihisa honda, ninth dan player, defeated china's wu sung-sheng by four pieces; japan's kunio ishii, eighth dan or second grade player, defeated china's wang ju-nan at mid-game; japan's masao kato, seventh dan or third grade player, defeated china's hua yi-kang by four pieces; japan's kozo ohta, sixth dan or fourth grade player, defeated china's lo chien-wen at mid-game; japan's woman player tomoko ogawa, second dan or eighth grade player, defeated china's woman player kung hsiang-ming at mid-game; japan's yasuro kikuchi, amateur seventh dan player, drew with china's huang teh-hsun; and japan's osamu nishimura, amateur seventh dan player, defeated china's nieh wei-ping at mid-game.

the matches were played in an atmosphere of friendship between the people and chess players of china and japan. after each game, the players would shake hands warmly and

sit down again for an exchange of experience. chinese chess players said that they had learned a lot from the experienced japanese players through the friendly contest.

many chess enthusiasts in peking gathered at the working people's palace of culture this evening to hear experts recounting the matches and commenting on the moves.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Holds Friendly Matches in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, July 24, 1973)

the men's and women's teams of the chinese volleyball delegation continued its friendly visit in japan and held matches with japanese volleyballers from july 19 to 22.

after its arrival at saga prefecture from nagasaki on july 19, the chinese men's team had a friendly match the next day with the team of the hiroshima senbai (monopoly) co. at the gymnasium of the prefecture.

present to see the match were sunao ikeda, governor of saga prefecture, torao miyata, mayor of saga city, shinichi iwao, president of the volleyball association, and prefectural leaders of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). the chinese team lost to the japanese team nil to three.

on july 21, the chinese men's team went to kagoshima from saga prefecture and had a friendly match with the team of the fuji photo film co. the following day. over 2,000 spectators saw the match, which ended 3:0 in favour of the host team.

after the match, a reception was held to welcome the chinese players by saburo kanemaru, governor, hideji yamaguchi, deputy governor, of kagoshima prefecture; toshio sueyosho, mayor of kagoshima city; and leading members of organizations including the japan volleyball association and the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

on july 19, the chinese women's volleyball team arrived at ibaragi prefecture and played a friendly match with the musashi hidachi women's team at the stadium of hidachi city for more than 2,500 spectators. the match ended 3:2 in favour of the host team.

the team went from tokyo to okinawa on july 21. in a friendly match with the musachi hidachi women's team at the stadium of goza city, okinawa prefecture, on july 22, the chinese team lost to the host team 1:3.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception to Celebrate 20th Anniversary of Victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War

(NCNA-English Peking, July 23, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the victory of korea's fatherland liberation war.

attending were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; and leading members of other departments concerned, including chen chieh, han tsung-cheng, kuo lu, shih shao-hua, liu tao-sheng, hsueh shao-ching, chai cheng-wen, lu kuei, yu pu-hsueh, teng kang, wang hsiao-yi, liu hsi-lin, lu wei-chao, and lu chun-lin.

the korean feature film "comrades-in-arms" and documentary films were shown at the reception.

Korean Delegation to Council Meeting of Sino-Korean Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Returns to Peking from Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 23, 1973)

the korean delegation to the meeting of the council of the sino-korean yalu river hydro-electric power corporation led by ko tae un, vice-minister of power of the democratic people's republic of korea and chairman of the korean side to the council, returned to peking by air this afternoon after visiting southern china in the company of tu hsing-yuan, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power and chairman of the chinese side to the council, and council member lu ping.

the korean delegation left peking on july 13 for a tour of honan, hunan, chekiang, shanghai and kiangsu. they visited factories, scenic spots and historical sites. during their stay in hunan province, the korean comrades went to shaoshan and visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they were given a cordial reception and warm welcome by the local leaders and people wherever they went.

Chinese Badminton Team Plays First Friendly Match with Pyongyang Team

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 23, 1973)

the first friendly match between the visiting chinese badminton team and its pyongyang counterpart was held at the pyongyang indoor stadium yesterday.

the spirit of friendship and unity and good sportsmanship of the chinese and korean players received warm applause.

the chinese team won the match 3 to 1. (the chinese team won in the men's singles, the women's singles and the men's doubles and lost in the women's doubles.)

o hyon ju, chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, and chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, watched the match.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Gives Dinner for Visiting Kuwaiti Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 24, 1973)

abdulhamid a. al-buaijan, kuwaiti ambassador to china, gave a dinner at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the kuwaiti medical delegation.

among the guests were chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, leading member of the ministry of public health yen chun and leading members of other departments concerned and medical workers, including hsu huang, chang chao-sheng and yin ting-fan.

attending were all members of the kuwaiti medical delegation led by dr. nouri alkazemi, head of the preventive medical department of the ministry of public health.

the dinner was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. ambassador al-buaijan and yen chun toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people and medical workers of china and kuwait.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Peking Volleyball Players Leave Beirut

(NCNA-English Beirut, July 23, 1973)

the peking volleyball players, men and women, left here for home this afternoon after paying a friendly visit to lebanon.

they were seen off at the airport by president of the lebanese volleyball federation bechara farhat, chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming and others.

on the evening of july 20, hsu ming gave a dinner on the visit of the chinese volleyball players to lebanon. director general of youth and sports ghaleb fahs and president bechara farhat were present on the occasion.

during their stay in the country, the peking men's volleyball team played seven matches with the men's teams of various lebanese clubs and the women's team held a friendly match with lebanese middle school players. the chinese players also gave a number of exhibition matches. the fine skill of the players of the two countries were warmly welcomed.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Princess and Kumar Leave Hangchow for Changsha

(NCNA-English Hangchow, July 24, 1973)

her royal highness princess shobha shahi of nepal and kumar mohan bahadur shahi left here for changsha by air this morning after a friendly visit to hangchow.

accompanying them on the tour were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, and kuo lei, a leading member of a department of the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

the princess and kumar arrived here from shanghai by train on july 21. wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, gave a luncheon in the honour the next day.

while in hangchow, the distinguished nepalese guests watched the friendly matches between chinese and nepalese badmintion players, visited a silk mill, a tea-growing production brigade, scenic spots and historical sites around the west lake.

upon their arrival and departure, the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed and seen off by leading members of departments concerned under the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee liu chun-yuan, jen kuan-yi and liu shang-wen and badmintion players and coaches.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Tennis Team Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, July 23, 1973)

a chinese tennis team led by shen chia-lin left here for home today at the conclusion of a friendly visit to romania.

during its stay in romania, the chinese team had friendly contests with romanian tennis players and visited bucharest, cluj and brasov. they were accorded a warm reception by the departments concerned.

marin dragnea, first vice-chairman of the romanian physical culture and sports commission, received the chinese tennis team. miron olteanu, secretary of the commission, gave a dinner in honour of the team.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Peking Men's Basketball Team Plays Match with Senegalese Team

(NCNA-English Dakar, July 22, 1973)

peking men's basketball team played first friendly match with senegalese men's basketball team in the dakar stadium yesterday evening. an opening ceremony was held before the match.

moussa n'gom, director of the office of the secretariat of state to the prime minister in charge of youth and sports, and moctar diop, president of the federal commission of statutes and regulations of the senegalese basketball federation, attended the opening ceremony and watched the game.

chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan was also present.

the national flags of senegal and china fluttered over the stadium. the basketball players were warmly welcomed when they marched into the sportsground. moussa n'gom and wang chin-chuan shook hands with the players. the two teams exchanged pennants.

a friendly match followed the ceremony.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Plays First Match in Madrid

(NCNA-English Peking, July 24, 1973)

the first match between the visiting chinese men's basketball team and the royal basketball team of madrid took place on july 22 in madrid, according to a report from the spanish capital.

present at the opening ceremony were prince alfonso de borbon; juan gich, national commissioner of sports of the national movement; raimundo saporta, vice-president of the royal sports club of madrid; as well as other personages of the sports circle.

chou min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in spain was also present.

it was an equal match with the two teams tied up to the last thirty seconds. the chinese team finally lost by 89:93.

the chinese team arrived in madrid on july 20.

CHINA AND UNITED STATES

Wu Yu-hsun, Chou Pei-yuan Fete Chinese-American Scholar

(NCNA-English Peking, July 23, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association, this evening met and feted chinese-american scholar po shih-yi, professor at maryland university of the united states of america, and his wife.

leading members of organizations concerned and chinese scientists were present on the occasion.

professor po shih-yi and his wife arrived in peking on july 17 to see relatives and pay a visit.

American Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 23, 1973)

chin chao, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of leonard h. goldenson, chairman of the board of the american broadcasting companies, inc., and mrs. goldenson, elmer w. lower, president of a.b.c. news, and mrs. lower, and l. desmond wong, editor of a.b.c. news, and mrs. wong.

present were jen chi-sheng, yang chao-lin and fang sung-cho of chinese departments concerned.

the american guests arrived in peking on july 21 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe of China Arrives in FRG

(NCNA-English Bonn, July 23, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china headed by yuan tung-lin arrived in koeln today for a friendly performance tour of the federal republic of germany.

it was greeted at the koeln-bonn airport by horst boerner who is responsible for organizing the performances of the troupe, chinese ambassador to the f.r.g. wang yu-tien and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china has just concluded a friendly visit to britain. during its stay in britain, the troupe gave 14 performances in london and glasgow to a total of nearly 34,000 spectators. it was accorded a warm reception and hospitality by the british government and people.

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